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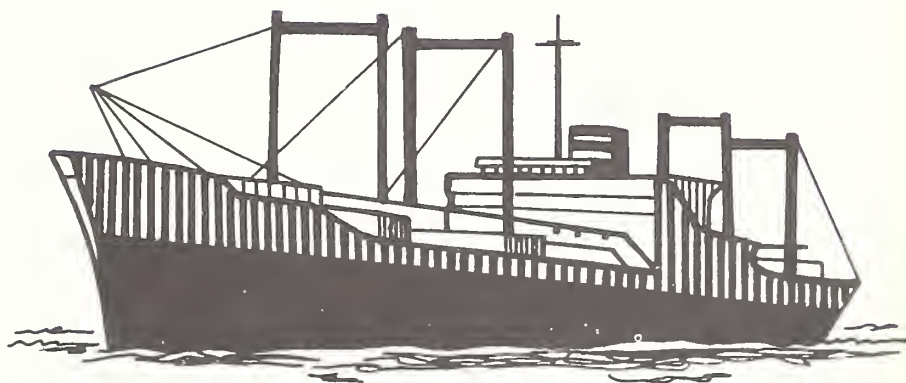
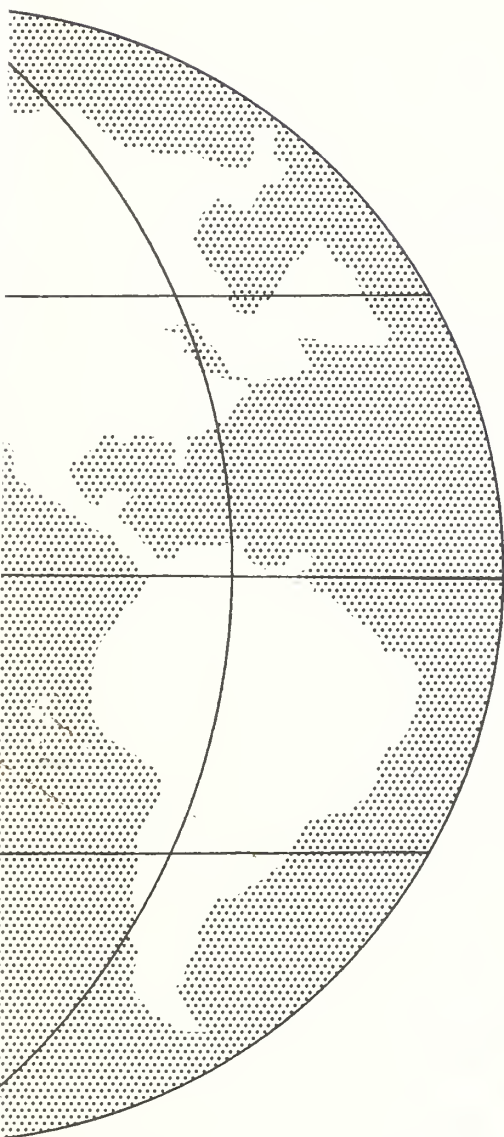
FEBRUARY-MARCH 1964

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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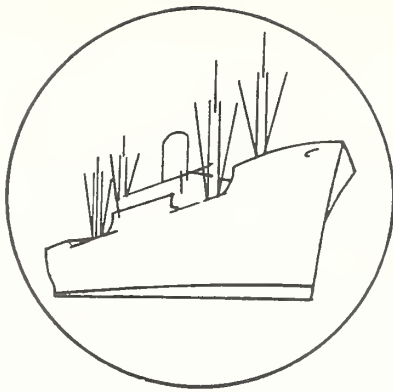
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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

A definite relationship exists between economic development and international trade, and sustained economic growth will generally lead to an increase in the actual and potential level of trade between countries. These income and trade relationships, as revealed by a cross-sectional analysis of the 1959-60 trade and income data for 9 major trading areas, suggest that world trade will expand slightly faster than world income with continued economic growth and that imports from the United States, both overall and agricultural, may grow faster than world income.

Future expansion in the demand for U.S. agricultural and other products will continue to be closely tied to world economic conditions. Rapid economic growth abroad will help maintain a steady growth in U.S. agricultural and total trade. On the other hand, economic stagnation and recession abroad will impede trade expansion and reverse the current growth trends in U.S. exports. Thus, any projections of trade potentials for the United States must necessarily take into account world economic and political conditions.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports during the year ended June 30, 1963, totaled \$5.1 billion of which \$3.6 billion (70 percent) consisted of commercial sales for dollars. It is estimated that \$0.7 billion (14 percent) consisted of commercial sales assisted by export payments in cash or in kind or sales from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices. About \$2.9 billion (56 percent) moved without Government assistance. Of the \$1.5 billion exports under P.L. 480 and AID programs (30 percent of the total), \$1.0 billion (19 percent) received export payment assistance, \$0.2 billion (4 percent) did not receive such assistance, and \$0.3 billion (7 percent) consisted of donations to private relief agencies.

Wheat, cotton, and rice made up all but 3 percent of the \$1.7 billion in agricultural commodities which received export payment assistance. Nonfat dry milk, butter, and butteroil exports, some of the cheese exports, most peanut exports, and about 4 percent of tobacco exports received export payment assistance. Export payments on the \$1.7 billion of agricultural exports amounted to over \$0.6 billion, with more than 90 percent of the payments going for wheat and flour, cotton, and rice.

* * * * *

The United States exported an estimated \$5.6 billion of farm products in calendar year 1963, exceeding the 1962 record by nearly \$600 million. Dollar sales were principally responsible for the increase, especially for exports of wheat, cotton, vegetables, feed grains, rice, soybeans, animal fats, variety meats, and dairy products. Commercial sales for dollars, accounting for 70 percent of the total, rose to a record \$4 billion in 1963 from \$3.5 billion in 1962. For the first time in the postwar period, dollar sales were equal to total agricultural imports.

Exports in the last half of 1963 were up substantially, reflecting increased shipments of cotton and wheat. Cotton exports were helped by the new program making them more competitive in world markets as well as lower world production and reduced foreign stocks. Larger wheat exports reflected poor crops in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Aside from this, revitalized economic activity in Western Europe and Japan improved the purchasing climate.

* * * * *

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Common Market increased to \$537 million in July-November 1963 from \$457 million for the same months in 1962. Commodities subject to variable import levies increased to \$170 million from \$151 million but remained below comparable 1961 levels. Variable-levy commodities are wheat, wheat flour, feed grains, and poultry and eggs. Exports of non-variable-levy commodities increased to \$367 million from \$306 million. Cotton accounted for over half of the increase. Other commodities that increased were fruits, tobacco, and vegetable oils while exports of soybeans and rice were smaller.

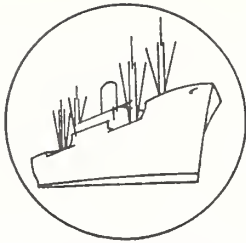
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July-November agricultural imports for consumption rose to \$1,727 million in 1963 compared with \$1,628 million in 1962. Increases occurred in both supplementary (partly competitive) as well as complementary (noncompetitive) commodities. Supplementary imports rose to \$993 million from \$917 million, representing mainly gains in sugar, vegetables, fruits, cotton, dairy products, hides and skins, and meat products. Imports of dutiable cattle from Canada were lower because of reduced prices for stocker and feeder cattle in the United States. Complementary agricultural imports totaled \$734 million, up from \$711 million a year earlier in response to larger purchases of bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, and carpet wool somewhat offset by a drop in rubber.

* * * * *

All of the increase of over \$90 million in agricultural exports in July-September 1963 over the same period in 1962 was in commercial sales for dollars, since exports under Government-financed programs remained at nearly the same level as in the previous year. July-September agricultural exports advanced to \$1,251 million in 1963 from \$1,158 million in 1962.

Purchases under the CCC credit sales program totaled \$44 million in the July-September quarter of 1963, more than twice those for the same period in 1962 and nearly one-fourth of the \$185 million of purchases under the program from its inception in 1956 through June 30, 1963.



SPECIAL in this issue

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

by

Arthur B. Mackie 1/

As the world's largest trading country, the United States is vitally interested in the prospects of increased trade potentials growing out of sustained economic growth in foreign countries. Since foreign economic growth and trade expansion may be major factors affecting continued economic growth in the United States, it is vitally important that more knowledge be gained about the interrelationships of foreign economic growth, international trade, and market potentials for U.S. farm products. This knowledge is needed to provide the basis for formulating U.S. foreign trade and economic aid programs and policies. Such knowledge is also needed to help improve the development and implementation of domestic growth policies.

It was in recognition of the increased trade benefits growing out of rapid economic growth of Western Europe and the Common Market that Congress passed the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Implicit in this legislation is the assumption that foreign economic development will continue to expand market and income opportunities for domestic producers and that domestic economic growth will be improved through expansion of U.S. exports. In other words, expanded market outlets would make possible a greater utilization of excess production capacities of industry and agriculture and allow for a more efficient and fuller utilization of the nation's resources.

The objective of this paper is to examine the basic relationships between economic growth and trade as a basis for evaluating the effects of increased incomes in foreign countries on trade with the United States. More specifically, trade and income data will be examined for different groups of countries at different stages of development for 1959 and 1960 as a basis for evaluating market potentials for U.S. agricultural products with continued economic growth abroad. These 2 years were chosen for a cross-sectional analysis of income and trade data since these years seem indicative of future economic conditions at home and abroad. In addition, more income and trade data were available for more countries for these years than for later years.

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Very little work has been done on evaluating the impact of foreign economic development on the demand for U.S. agricultural products. ^{2/} Yet, such knowledge is essential for making projections of trade potentials. It is hoped that this examination will shed some light on this increasingly important but complex problem and provide an improved basis for making trade projections based on economic growth potentials.

In this paper, trade and income data are analyzed for the following countries and groups of countries in 1959 and 1960:

1. European Economic Community (EEC) including Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands.
2. European Free Trade Association (EFTA) including United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, and Switzerland.
3. Other Western Europe (OWE) including Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.
4. Canada.
5. Japan.
6. Australia, New Zealand, and the Republic of South Africa.
7. Asia, excluding Japan, China Mainland, North Korea, North Vietnam, and USSR.
8. Africa, excluding the Republic of South Africa.
9. Latin America.

This grouping of countries was chosen (1) for simplicity of presentation of aggregate income-trade relationships and (2) because analysis of individual country data yielded essentially the same general results. In addition, world trade data are summarized by these country groupings, which greatly facilitate data collection and verification. ^{3/}

Relation of Trade to Development

During the last century it was thought that economic development of a country would reduce its dependence on foreign trade and that the spread of industrialization throughout the world would diminish the importance of international trade. ^{4/} Historically, growth in U.S. exports has equaled growth in

^{2/} For a recent article on this subject, see Raymond P. Christensen and Arthur B. Mackie, "Foreign Economic Development and Agricultural Trade," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, September 1963.

^{3/} World trade and income by countries are summarized by these trade areas as reported in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1961, New York, 1962.

^{4/} Torrens, Robert, Essay on the Production of Wealth, London, 1821, pp. 288-289.

production since 1879, except for the two decades from 1920 to 1940. 5/ These data suggest that this pessimistic outlook for world trade may not be substantiated, based on U.S. experience.

Recent world trade statistics show that imports of agricultural and other goods have actually increased most rapidly in those countries with the most rapid rate of industrial and general economic growth during the past two decades. Thus, the postwar trade-income ratios for the United States and other countries suggest that a positive and complementary relationship exists between economic growth and trade, and that the actual and potential level of trade between countries depends upon their levels of economic development. 6/

Growth in trade usually means more imports of agricultural as well as other products. With economic growth, consumers achieve more purchasing power and begin to want and buy goods not widely produced in their country. Therefore, diversity of consumption, created by the economic growth process, leads to increased trade.

Available world trade statistics indicate that the best commercial export markets for U.S. farm and other products are in the highly-developed countries. The higher levels of income and demand in the developed countries give rise to greater actual and potential trade between these countries and the United States than between the United States and less-developed countries.

However, there is a tendency for countries in the preliminary stage of industrialization to need a greater volume of imports than they are in a position to pay for with their exports. Practically all countries in this stage of development -- with exception of those that are unusually well endowed with natural resources, such as petroleum -- are faced with balance-of-payments difficulties. 7/ It is in these countries that shipments of agricultural products under Public Law 480 (P.L. 480) can be useful by bypassing balance-of-payments problems, thereby permitting the internal demands to be reflected in actual imports to a larger extent. Thus, the relationships between income and trade analyzed here, in large part, abstract from balance-of-payments considerations. They do reflect, however, the demands that must be met if economic growth is to be maintained.

5/ Lipsey, Robert E., Price and Quantity Trends in the Foreign Trade of the United States, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1963, Chapter 2, pp. 36-44.

6/ The distinction between economic development and economic growth is very vague and the two terms are often used interchangeably. However, in this paper economic development will refer to the process by which an economy passes from a less-developed stage to a more advanced one, while economic growth will refer to an increase in national output (income) within a given stage of development.

7/ An example of this tendency of developing countries can be found in the early history of the United States. This country consistently ran a deficit balance of international payments prior to 1900. See U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957, Washington, D.C., 1962, pp. 564-565.

There are many factors in addition to income that affect the level of trade between countries. Some of these are general and preferential tariffs, quantitative restrictions, bilateral arrangements, exchange restrictions, consumption habits, comparative costs, colonial or sovereignty status, population, and basic resource endowments. ^{8/} But the average level of income appears from this analysis to be a dominant factor in determining the level of total and agricultural import trade.

One way to appraise the effect of income on trade is to compare different areas or groups of countries with different levels of income per capita in different time periods. Another method, and the one used in this paper, is the comparison of income and trade data for one time period for different countries and groups of countries. The effect of moving up the development scale or income level in the same time period is analogous (but not identical) to movement of a particular country over time through the different stages of development. Under these conditions or assumptions, changes in trade associated with changes in income can be measured and expressed in terms of import elasticities. The cross-sectional analysis has the advantage over a time series analysis in that differences in prices can be ignored, whereas they cannot in the long-term analysis.

Fundamental to the analysis of development and trade in this paper is the recognition that the demand for imports is a part of the total demand for agricultural and other products, and that an increase in the total demand for, say, agricultural products growing out of increased consumer incomes also expands the demand for agricultural imports. The extent to which the demand for imports increases with economic growth, of course, depends upon the growth in domestic supplies and the income elasticity of demand for agricultural products.

In any case, a measure of the changes in the demand for imports associated with changes in incomes -- elasticity of imports -- can be determined for all countries, regardless of the stage of economic development. For example, with an elasticity of 1.0, a 10 percent change in income per capita will be associated with a 10 percent change in imports per capita. Such a measure as this has the merit of enabling one to deal with the vast differences in conditions and restrictions to trade in countries at different stages of economic growth, so that the long-term trends in trade and interrelationships between development and trade can be determined.

Per Capita Income and Trade

The absolute level of imports per capita is highest in the developed countries. The general relationship between levels of economic development and total trade is reflected in the data on per capita income and imports in table 1. That is, trade tends to increase with income. A breakdown of the trade and income data

^{8/} Deutsch, Karl W., et al., "Population, Sovereignty, and the Share of Foreign Trade," Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. X, No. 4, July 1962, pp. 353-366, and Linder, Stephen B., An Essay on Trade and Transformation, John Wiley & Sons, New York, New York, 1961.

Table 1.--Income and imports per capita: Total and agricultural value by major importing region and origin of imports, 1959-60 average 1/

Region <u>2/</u>	Income per capita	All imports per capita from:		Agricultural imports per capita from:		
		World	United States	World	United States total <u>3/</u>	United States commercial

1/ Value data are U.S. dollars. Estimates of total imports were computed from data in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1961. Estimates of world agricultural imports were computed from data in GATT International Trade 1961, Geneva, September 1962. Imports from the United States are agricultural exports to major regions as reported by "U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade by Commodities, Calendar Year 1962 Annual Supplement, June 1963. Population and income data were obtained from Demographic Yearbook 1960, United Nations; International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, supplement to 1962-63 issues and Vol. XV, No. 8, August 1962.

2/ European Economic Community (EEC) includes Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, and Netherlands. European Free Trade Association (EFTA) includes United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. Other Western Europe (OWE) includes Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Africa includes all countries except Republic of South Africa. Asia includes all countries except Japan, China Mainland, North Korea, North Vietnam, and Mongolia. Eastern Europe includes Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, and Rumania. China and others include North Korea, North Vietnam, and Mongolia.

3/ Total agricultural imports include commercial shipments as well as all shipments under special U.S. Government export programs.

4/ Information on income and trade excludes the United States in the summary for developed countries.

of the developed countries shows that Canada, EFTA, and EEC, in that order, had the highest level of per capita income as well as imports per capita -- both total and agricultural.

The lower level of imports of both total and agricultural products by the United States appears to be an exception to the general case, even though the level of income per capita is higher than in other developed countries. However, the larger geographic and economic size of the United States, along with its diversity of natural resources and production capabilities, makes this country less dependent on trade for its diversified demand than other developed countries with less resources for producing the variety of products demanded by high-income consumers. These non-income factors may explain, in large part, the lower levels of U.S. imports per capita than for other developed countries.

The effect of size on the import patterns is important but the following analysis abstracts from this consideration. Although the data on imports and income of the United States are listed in table 1, they are not used in the present analysis since the primary concern here is with countries importing from the United States. Furthermore, a graphic analysis of individual countries indicates that the scatter of country observations follows a rather uniform pattern with the United States deviating rather sharply from this pattern -- suggesting that very large and very populous countries may be exceptions to the general case. 9/

As a group, the developed countries had an average income per capita in 1959-60 of \$656 or about 6 times that of less-developed countries (\$110). Total imports per capita by the developed countries were also about 6 times larger, but agricultural imports were about 9.5 times larger than in the less-developed countries. In comparison, the developed countries imported only 4.5 times more of all products from the United States than the less-developed countries and 5 times more of all agricultural products. Imports of commercial agricultural products by the developed countries, however, were almost 11 times larger than for the less-developed countries.

These relationships clearly illustrate the importance of the developed countries as market outlets for U.S. and world products, especially agricultural products. The low level of imports from the United States by the Eastern Trade Area countries reflects the importance of political restraints on trade. Current shipments of agricultural products to these countries reflect the growing demand for increased trade with the United States and removal of these trade-reducing factors.

These general relations between development and trade -- whether with the United States or all countries -- suggest that a high degree of correlation exists between the level of income and trade and that imports are related to income. To quantify this relationship between economic growth and demand for

9/ There is evidence, based on limited income and trade data, that the USSR and China would also fall into this pattern. Due to their lower levels of income, however, the divergences from this general pattern are less pronounced than for the United States.

imports, the concept of elasticity is used in the following analysis. And, as noted previously, the concept of elasticity is simply a measure of the percentage change in imports associated with a percentage change in incomes.

Elasticity of Imports

The elasticity of imports of all goods and services from all countries (excluding the Eastern Trade Area) by the 9 major trading areas was estimated to be 1.06 in 1959-60 (table 2). That is, a 10 percent increase in total income in all countries would result in a 10.6 percent expansion of total imports. These relationships (fig. 1) suggest that (1) world trade would expand slightly faster than world income and (2) imports per capita would expand slightly faster in those countries or groups of countries experiencing the fastest rate of increase in per capita incomes. International trade data during the

Table 2.--Elasticity coefficients of imports, total and agricultural, by major economic regions and origin of imports, 1959-60 average 1/

Type and origin of imports	: Regression or elasticity :		Correlation	
	: coefficients (b) :		coefficients (R ²)	
	: All	: All countries	: All	: All countries
	: countries:	:excluding Canada:	:countries:	:excluding Canada
<u>TOTAL IMPORTS</u>	:			
	:			
All countries <u>1/</u>	: 1.06		: 93	
	:			
United States.....	: 1.26	: .95	: 82	: 63
	:			
<u>AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS</u>	:			
	:			
All countries <u>1/</u>	: 1.40		: 94	
	:			
United States.....	:			
	:			
Total.....	: 1.02	: .84	: 77	: 79
	:			
Commercial <u>2/</u>	: 1.65	: 1.56	: 84	: 78
	:			

1/ Based on the data in table 1. Income and imports of the United States, USSR, and Mainland China are not included in the calculation of these coefficients. The addition or deletion of the countries of Eastern Europe does not alter the correlation results.

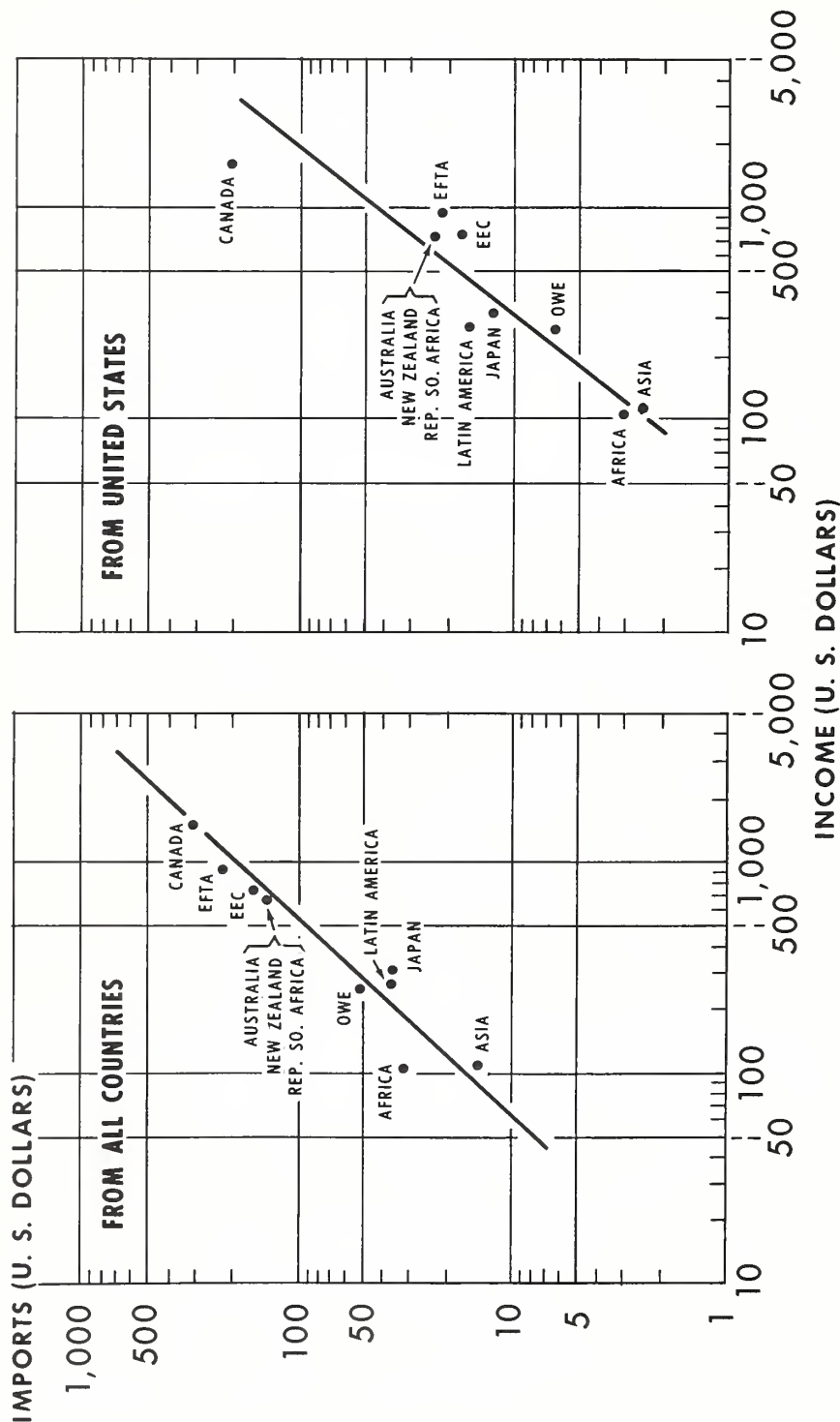
2/ Excluding special shipments under Public Law 480 (P.L. 480).

1950's suggest that these two statements reasonably characterize the trade among the developed and less developed countries in the postwar years during which world trade grew slightly faster than world production and income. 10/

10/ GATT International Trade 1960 and 1961; United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1961, New York, 1962. See also: Tinbergen, Jan, Shaping the World Economy, The Twentieth Century Foundation, New York 1962, Appendix VI.

TOTAL IMPORTS RELATED TO INCOME

Per Capita, Selected Areas, 1959-60 Average



EFTA: INCLUDES UNITED KINGDOM, DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA, AND PORTUGAL.

EEC: INCLUDES BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG, FRANCE, ITALY, WEST GERMANY AND THE NETHERLANDS.

OWE: INCLUDES FINLAND, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, SPAIN, TURKEY AND YUGOSLAVIA.

ASIA: EXCLUDES JAPAN, USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND NORTH VIETNAM.

AFRICA: EXCLUDES REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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FIG. 1

Both economic growth and trade have expanded most rapidly in such regions as Western Europe and Japan since 1950, and their rapid growth in imports has strongly influenced the patterns of postwar trade expansion.

A comparison of the relationships between total imports from the world and the United States and income per capita for the 9 major economic regions is shown in figure 1. The slopes of the regression lines indicate that the elasticity of imports from the United States was greater (1.26) than it was from all countries (1.06) in 1959-60. The higher elasticity of imports from the United States is due primarily to the high level of imports by Canada. If Canada is excluded, the elasticity (.95) is slightly less than that for the world imports (1.06).

The geographic proximity of Canada and the United States obviously has a definite effect on trade. 11/ In addition, these two countries have the highest level of income per capita, and according to Linder, would have the highest actual and potential levels of trade. 12/ With the limited examination given to these special factors in this paper, it is impossible at this point to sort out the relative importance of non-income factors on trade. They are important enough, however, that one should not fail to investigate these special factors in more detail before undertaking trade projections.

Changes in agricultural imports associated with changes in income (elasticity of agricultural imports) for the 9 major areas were higher in 1959-60 than for total imports, regardless of whether the imports were from the United States or from all countries. From all countries, the elasticity of agricultural imports was 1.40; it was 1.65 for commercial agricultural imports from the United States. However, if commercial and noncommercial imports (shipments under special Government programs) are considered, the elasticity falls to 1.02, or about the same for total imports (1.06) from the world (table 2).

The implication of the higher elasticities for agricultural imports suggests that agricultural trade would expand faster than total trade with continued world economic development and 1959 and 1960 economic conditions. This implication is contrary to historical patterns of trade expansion relationships. That is, the demand for nonagricultural goods and services and hence total trade usually expands more rapidly with rising consumer incomes than it does for food and other agricultural products.

The larger import elasticities observed for agricultural than nonagricultural products in 1959-60 may have been due to particular circumstances associated with the upswing of the business cycle in Western Europe and Japan. For example, the EEC and Japan in 1959-60 greatly stepped up their agricultural imports over the previous 5 years, and no doubt strongly influenced the income-import relationship observed in 1959-60. 13/ In addition, growth in income and demand for agricultural products may have been more rapid than growth in

11/ Op. cit., Deutsch, pp. 353-366.

12/ Op. cit., Linder, p. 98.

13/ Op. cit., GATT, International Trade 1960, pp. 59-104.

supplies during this time and caused agricultural imports to increase more rapidly than total imports in the short run.

There are many possible reasons why import elasticities for commercial agricultural imports from the United States are higher than world imports, both total and agricultural. One reason, of course, is the importance of Canada in our export market. The close geographic proximity makes Canada a good export market for agricultural as well as manufactured products. The Canadian economy is more closely integrated with the U.S. economy than other countries and therefore has a greater tendency to engage in mutual trade than other high-income countries. If Canada is excluded from the calculations shown in table 2, the elasticity for agricultural imports falls to .84 for total and 1.56 for commercial agricultural imports.

The influence of the special U.S. export program on agricultural trade with the less-developed countries is another possible reason for the higher import elasticities for commercial agricultural imports from the United States than for world agricultural imports. The lower elasticity for total agricultural imports than for commercial agricultural imports from the United States (1.02 vs 1.65) suggests that noncommercial agricultural imports for the less-developed countries are large enough to make uncertain what the actual level of imports would have been in the absence of the Public Law 480 export program. However, the elasticity for world agricultural imports (1.40) suggests that the actual level of agricultural imports from the United States -- in the absence of special export programs -- by countries in Africa, Asia, and Western Europe outside of EEC and EFTA, might have been somewhere between the two levels, total and commercial. The relationships are shown graphically in figure 2.

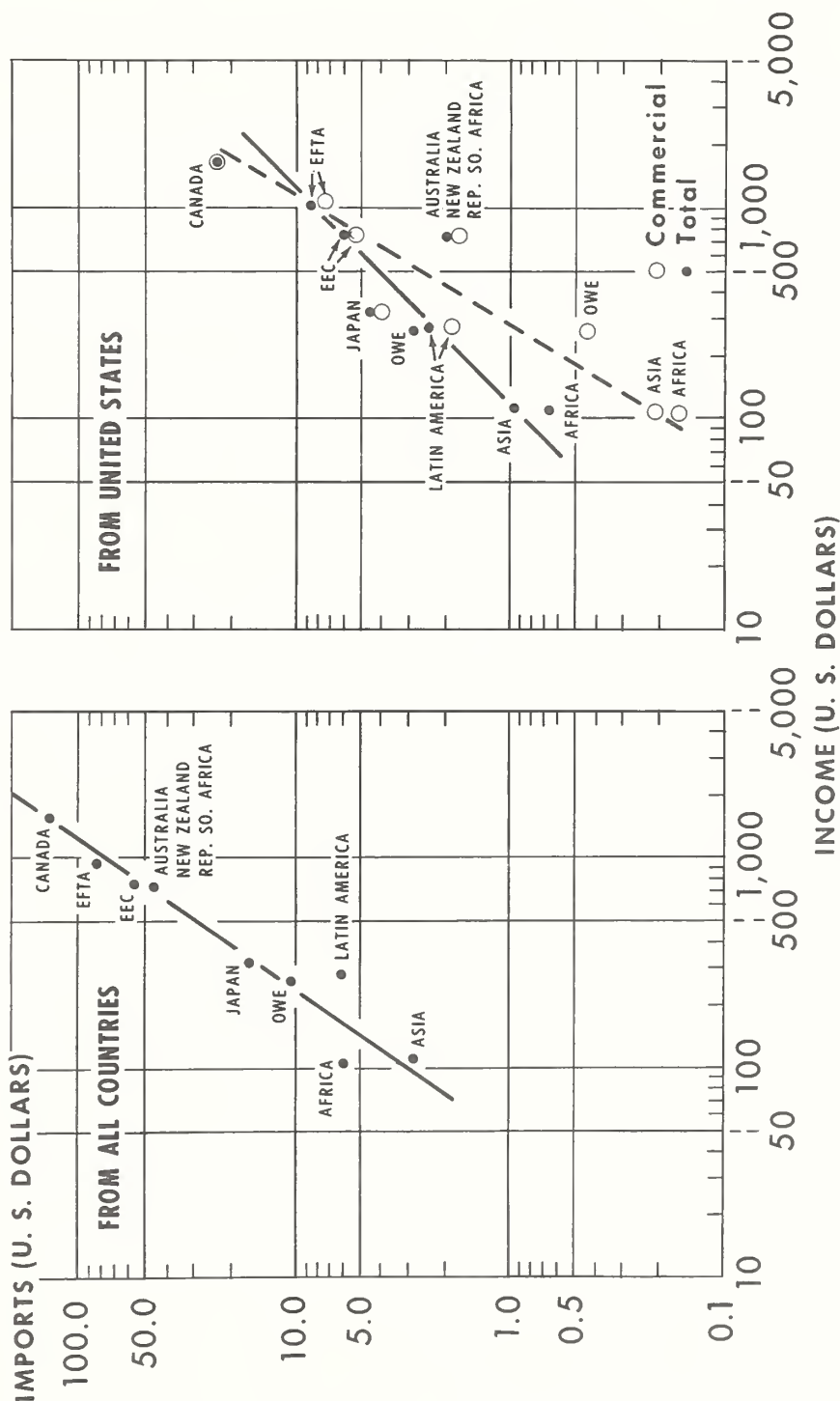
It should also be borne in mind that, because of the continuation of food aid to economic development, both income and inputs in the less-developed countries would probably have been lower in the absence of the special program. To the extent that these special imports of agricultural products have aided economic development in these countries, the long-run objective of expanding trade has been promoted and the short-run objective of reducing our surplus stocks of agricultural products has been achieved.

These conclusions are tentative and are based on a limited investigation of the trade-development relationship. A more detailed analysis of these special programs is needed before definite conclusions can be drawn. An analysis of this magnitude is, of course, outside the scope of this report.

A cross-sectional analysis only represents a picture of what is happening at one point in time. Just as a trackman may run a race unevenly, so trade may grow unevenly. The results of other cross-sectional analyses of different points in time may or may not yield the same elasticities of imports for total and agricultural products. They may be different because of different (1) patterns of trade, (2) economic conditions, (3) non-income factors affecting the free flow of goods and services between countries, and (4) supply-demand conditions of food and other agricultural products. Consequently, one should reconcile the results of cross-sectional analysis with time series analysis before attempting to make long-term trade projections on one particular

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS RELATED TO INCOME

Per Capita, Selected Areas, 1959-60 Average



EFTA: INCLUDES UNITED KINGDOM, DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA, AND PORTUGAL.
 EEC: INCLUDES BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG, FRANCE, ITALY, WEST GERMANY AND THE NETHERLANDS.
 OWE: INCLUDES FINLAND, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, SPAIN, TURKEY AND YUGOSLAVIA.
 ASIA: EXCLUDES JAPAN, USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND NORTH VIETNAM.
 AFRICA: EXCLUDES REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

FIG. 2

trade-income relationship. This precaution is necessary to insure that changes in trade patterns -- such as a more rapid increase in agricultural than nonagricultural trade, as found in the above analysis of 1959-60 trade and income data -- are real and reflect the true long-term changes in demand rather than temporary shortages of supplies and increases in demand. In some cases the results of these two types of analyses may not be entirely reconcilable because of the large short-term changes in trade and economic conditions that materially deviate from the long-term trends.

Some tentative projections of export potentials for U.S. agricultural products, based on the 1959-60 income-trade relationship, indicate that a 3 percent annual rate of growth in per capita income for all countries would almost double 1959-60 agricultural exports by 1980. These preliminary results are comparable to those obtained in a previous article using time series data for total trade and income for the developed and less-developed countries. ^{14/} Projections, based on historical growth rates or current income-trade relationships (import elasticities) should necessarily yield comparable results if the long-term trade patterns are uniform and are highly related to changes in income. Both approaches should be used, however, in making trade projections since particular information and additional insights can be obtained by using the two together rather than separately.

Summary and Conclusions

The results of the foregoing analysis suggest that there is a definite relationship between development and trade and that sustained economic growth will generally lead to an increase in the actual and potential level of trade between countries. These income and trade relationships, as revealed by a cross-sectional analysis of the 1959-60 trade and income data for 9 major trading areas, suggest that world trade will expand slightly faster than world income with continued economic growth and that imports from the United States, total and agricultural, may grow faster than world income.

Future expansion in the demand for U.S. agricultural and other products will continue to be closely tied to world economic conditions. Rapid economic growth abroad will help maintain a steady growth in U.S. agricultural and total trade; economic stagnation and recessions abroad will brake trade expansion and reverse the current growth trends in U.S. exports. Therefore, any projections of U.S. trade potentials must necessarily take into account world economic and political conditions.

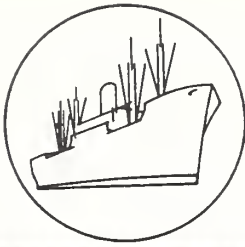
There will be, of course, slow, moderate, and fast rates of progress in the different countries in the years ahead, resulting in different rates of expansion in imports. Thus, estimates of trade potentials for any future period will vary with whatever economic conditions are assumed in the different countries. What is important however, is that when economic growth does occur, regardless of the rate, some positive increase in trade is very likely to result.

^{14/} Christensen, Raymond P., and Mackie, Arthur B., "Foreign Economic Development and Agricultural Trade," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, September 1963.

Under these conditions it becomes very clear that market outlets for an increasing part of American agriculture will become more and more dependent upon the rate of economic progress in other countries.

In addition, rising incomes in foreign countries will expand the consumption and demand for U.S. farm products and will affect the volume and commodity composition of U.S. agricultural exports.

Shifts in demand for different commodities are also logical consequences of economic growth. Implications of these shifts for U.S. farm products are very important in projecting the demand for particular commodities. But an examination of the changes in the commodity composition of U.S. agricultural exports associated with foreign economic growth is not possible in the scope of this article. Such an analysis, however, should be an essential part of any long-term trade projection study designed to yield estimates of foreign demand for particular commodities.



SPECIAL in this issue

EXPORT PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS,
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois ^{1/}

The United States is the world's leading exporter of agricultural products, accounting for approximately one-fifth of all farm products entering world trade annually. Despite the efficiency of American agriculture, U.S. exporters often have difficulty competing in the world market with the lower prices of some foreign products.

This difficulty comes about largely because U.S. domestic prices for some price-supported agricultural commodities, particularly certain grains and cotton, are sometimes higher than prices of foreign competing commodities. In such instances, the U.S. Government may provide export payment assistance for both sales outside of Government-financed export programs (commercial sales for dollars) and sales under Government-financed export programs.

This article reviews the magnitude of export payment assistance by commodity for the year ended June 30, 1963, and briefly summarizes the developments in export payment programs since the publication of the previous article on export payment assistance in the June 1963 issue of Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States.

The term "export payment" as used in this article includes export payments in kind or in cash and sales from CCC-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices.

Of the near-record \$5,084 million (preliminary) of agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963, a record \$3,546 million (70 percent of total exports) were commercial sales for dollars and \$1,538 million (30 percent) moved under Government-financed programs (table 3 and fig. 3).

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The writer gratefully acknowledges the assistance of commodity specialists in the Foreign Agricultural Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who are responsible for the operation of export payment and Commodity Credit Corporation export sales programs.

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and under Government-financed programs, with and without the assistance of export payments: Estimated value by commodity, year ended June 30, 1963
(Preliminary)

Commodity	Commercial sales for dollars			Exports under Government- financed programs 1/			Total agricultural exports 2/		
	With export pay- ments 3/	Without export payments	Total	With export pay- ments 3/	Without export payments	Total	With export pay- ments 3/	Without export payments	Total
	-- Million dollars --								
Wheat and flour.....	277	2	279	716	---	163	879	2	1,158
Cotton.....	329	4/ 5/	329	161	5/ 1	---	162	5/ 1	491
Rice, milled.....	74	---	74	88	---	4/	88	---	162
Dairy products.....	25	31	56	5	16	90	111	47	167
Tobacco.....	13	330	343	3	32	---	35	362	378
Peanuts.....	3	4/	3	---	---	---	---	4/	3
Oilseeds and products....	---	693	693	---	73	33	106	786	6/ 799
Feed grains and rye.....	---	673	673	---	76	15	91	749	15
Animals and products, except dairy.....	---	427	427	---	24	---	24	451	451
Fruits and vegetables and preparations.....	---	434	434	---	1	7	8	435	7
Other.....	---	235	235	---	1	33	34	236	33
Total.....	721	2,825	3,546	973	224	341	1,538	3,049	5,084

1/ Includes programs authorized by P.L. 83-480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and P.L. 87-195, Act for International Development of 1961, as amended. Donations are under Titles II and III of P.L. 83-480. See "Government Program Export Highlights, Fiscal Year 1962-63" (Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, September 1963).

2/ Declared value of export does not include export payment since exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from importer. (See table 4.)

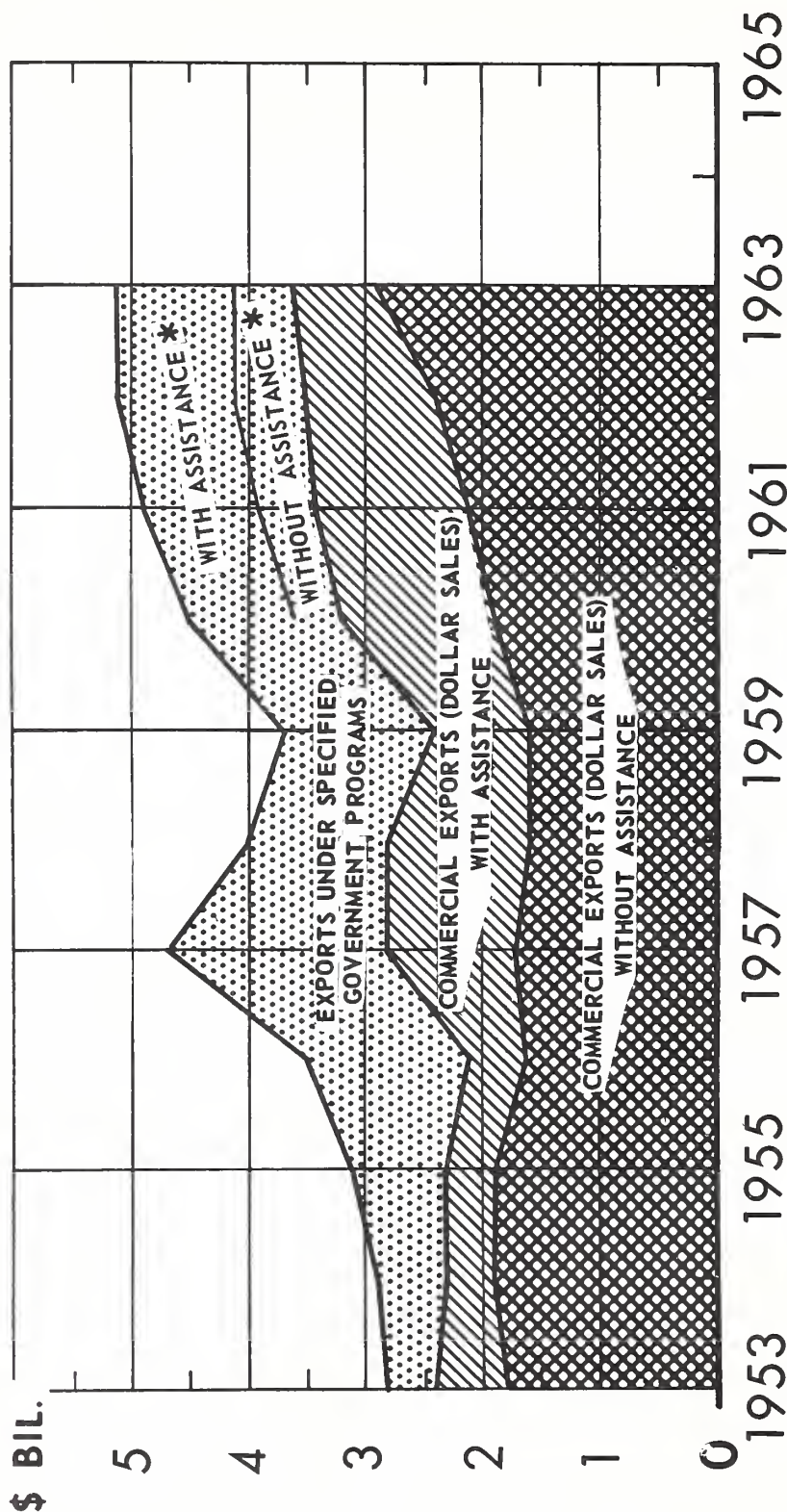
3/ Exports of wheat and flour were assisted by export payments-in-kind on wheat grain and in-cash on wheat flour under and outside the International Wheat Agreement. Exports of cotton, rice, and nonfat dry milk (included in dairy products) were assisted by payments-in-kind. Tobacco exports were assisted by payments-in-cash under Sec. 32 of P.L. 74-320 of 1935, as amended. Nonfat dry milk, butter (exported as butter or butteroil), cheese (included in dairy products), and peanuts were sold for export from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market price (peanuts at less than domestic market price for edible purposes).

4/ Less than \$500 thousand.

5/ Long staple cotton.

6/ Includes an estimated \$22 million for vegetable oil donations under Title III, P.L. 83-480 included by the Bureau of the Census in "other food for relief and charity."

Dollar Exports Hit New High in 1962-63



YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. * AVAILABLE ONLY FOR 1960-1963.

It is estimated that \$721 million (14 percent of total exports) of the \$3,546 million exported commercially for dollars received the assistance of export payments and \$2,825 million (56 percent) were exported without Government assistance.

Of the \$1,538 million exported under Government programs, an estimated \$973 million (19 percent of total exports) were assisted by export payments; \$224 million (4 percent) did not receive such assistance; and \$341 million (7 percent) consisted of donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

Wheat, cotton, and rice made up all but 3 percent of the total of \$1,694 million exports assisted by export payments. Nonfat dry milk, butter, butteroil, part of the cheese exports, about 4 percent of the tobacco exports, and most of the exports of peanuts received the assistance of export payments.

The principal commodities making up the total of \$3,049 million exported without export payment assistance, both under and outside Government programs, were oil-seeds and products, feed grains, animals and products except dairy, fruits and vegetables, and all but 4 percent of the tobacco exports.

Estimated export payments totaled \$628 million with over 90 percent of the total made on exports of wheat and flour, cotton, and rice (table 4).

Commodities Assisted by Export Payments in Fiscal Year 1963

Wheat and flour. U.S. exports of wheat and flour in fiscal year 1963 totaled 638 million bushels valued at \$1,158 million, more than 10 percent below those of 1962, but well above the nearly 550 million bushel average of the 5 previous years. Three-fourths of the exports in fiscal year 1963 moved under Government-financed programs. U.S. wheat and flour shipments were 40 percent of world exports of 1,577 million bushels (preliminary), compared with 42 percent in 1962 and an average of 39 percent during 1958-62. The decline in U.S. as well as world exports reflected the second largest world wheat production of record in 1962. Harvests were heavy in importing and exporting countries.

Exports of wheat and flour continued to be assisted by export payments including sales under the International Wheat Agreement and nonagreement sales. Exports of wheat received payments in kind, and exports of wheat flour received cash payments, with the exception of exports under the barter and CCC credit sales programs, which were facilitated by sales from CCC stocks at world prices, i.e. domestic prices less export payment allowances. All exports of wheat and flour were made with the assistance of export payments or export payment allowances with the exception of nearly 800,000 bushels of durum wheat valued at approximately \$2 million and donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480 totaling \$163 million.

The average export payment on wheat and flour during 1963 was 67 cents per bushel compared with 56 cents in 1962; total export payments as reported by the Fiscal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, amounted to \$383 million, up \$13 million from 1962.

The export situation for wheat and flour may be affected substantially by two unprecedented events: (1) An estimated record level of wheat exports totaling

Table 4.--Export payments on U.S. agricultural exports: Average per unit and total, year ended June 30, 1963

Commodity	Unit	Average per unit	Total ^{1/}
		Dollars	Million dollars
Wheat and flour.....	Bu.	^{2/} 0.67	382.9
Rice.....	Cwt.	^{3/} 2.25	54.6
Cotton.....	Bale: ^{3/} ^{4/}	42.50	155.1
Tobacco.....	Lb.	^{5/} .114	3.1
Milk, nonfat dry.....	Lb.	^{6/} .085	25.1
Butter.....	Lb.	^{7/} .35	1.5
Butteroil.....	Lb.	^{7/} .44	3.2
Cheese.....	Lb.	^{7/} .114	.2
Peanuts.....	Lb.	^{7/} .07	1.9
Total.....			627.6

^{1/} Does not include cotton products equalization payments of \$17.8 million.

^{2/} Average payment-in-kind on wheat, \$.64 and average payment-in-cash on wheat equivalent of wheat flour, \$.86 per bushel.

^{3/} Average payment-in-kind.

^{4/} \$.085 per pound x 500 pounds export bale.

^{5/} Average payment-in-cash under Section 32 of P.L. 74-320, 1935.

^{6/} Weighted average of payments-in-kind and estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price.

^{7/} Estimated difference between domestic market price and CCC export sales price. Export payment for butteroil was derived from payment shown for butter. Export payment for peanuts is estimated difference between domestic price of peanuts for edible purposes and CCC sales price.

Average payments-in-kind and in-cash (except for tobacco) derived from Report of Financial Condition and Operations of Commodity Credit Corporation, June 30, 1963. Average payment-in-cash for tobacco from Agricultural Marketing Service. Average differences between domestic market price and CCC sales price estimated by commodity specialists in Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

1 billion bushels in 1963-64, depending upon the sale of about 200 million bushels to the Soviet Union and East European Bloc countries, and (2) the rejection in May 1963 of a wheat marketing quota price support program for the first time by U.S. farmers.

The unusually high export demand, reflecting poor harvests in Europe and in the Soviet Union, plus normal domestic requirements, is expected to exceed current production. To make Government-owned stocks available to meet the greatly increased demand, the Department on October 15, 1963, announced a revised pricing policy for the sale of CCC-owned wheat for unrestricted use. This policy is designed to facilitate orderly movement to port of vast quantities of wheat from interior locations by equalizing port prices for stocks stored at locations near Gulf ports with port prices for stocks at interior points.

If domestic prices should fall below competitive world levels during the 1964-65 marketing year, the United States will utilize existing authority to maintain U.S. exports at prices in line with those at which other exporting countries are selling wheat and within the International Wheat Agreement range.

To enable the United States to fulfill its obligations and to obtain its benefits under the International Wheat Agreement in the face of the uncertainties introduced into domestic and world markets by the disapproval of marketing quotas, the President on May 23, 1963, delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority vested in the President by the Congress under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended. Procedures to assure that U.S. sales for export are made at competitive world prices will be established in cooperation with farm groups and the grain industry and announced well in advance of the 1964 marketing year.

Cotton. U.S. exports of cotton in fiscal year 1963 totaled 3.6 million bales valued at \$491 million, 1.2 million bales below those of 1962. One-third moved under Government-financed programs. U.S. exports were over 20 percent of world exports in 1963 compared with more than 30 percent in 1962. The decline in U.S. exports was principally due to increased production in foreign exporting countries and to a weakening of demand in importing countries. Some importers postponed purchases of U.S. cotton in anticipation of export sales from Government-owned stocks announced on March 29, 1963.

All U.S. exports of upland cotton were assisted by payments under the upland cotton export payment-in-kind program during fiscal year 1963. The export payment rate was $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, or \$42.50 for a 500 pound export bale. Total export payments, as reported by the Fiscal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, amounted to \$155.1 million.

Export sales from CCC stocks on a competitive bid basis under the 1963-64 upland cotton sales-for-export program were begun with the opening of bids on April 15, 1963. Although 1,147,000 bales were sold before the end of fiscal year 1963, all sales were for export on or after August 1, 1963.

On May 31, 1963, the Department announced a special sales-for-export program for foreign-grown, extra-long-staple cotton released from the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile. This cotton is offered for sale on a competitive bid basis

at not less than the world market price, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. These sales are being made in accordance with sales quotas designed to avoid disruption of world markets. Sales began under this program just prior to the end of fiscal year 1963, but it is unlikely that any exports under the program took place before July 1, 1963.

Under the cotton products export program, equalization payments of \$17.8 million were made to exporters during the year. These payments were made on the export of cotton products to reflect the difference between the domestic market price and the export price for cotton. The cotton products program was continued on a month-to-month basis after July 31, 1963, pending clarification by the Congress of proposed legislation affecting cotton. Exports under this program are not shown in the statistical analysis of export payments on agricultural commodities since cotton products are not included with agricultural commodities in official U.S. trade statistics.

Rice. Exports of milled rice in fiscal year 1963 reached 24 million hundredweight (\$162 million), 4 million hundredweight above 1962 and only second to the record exports of 26 million hundredweight in fiscal year 1957. Nearly 60 percent moved as Government-financed exports, principally sales for foreign currency under Title I.

All exports of rice except the 14,000 hundredweight donated under Title II were made with the assistance of export payments. Based on records of the Fiscal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the average export payment was \$2.25 per hundredweight and total export payments amounted to \$55 million during the year.

From the beginning of the export payment program for rice in 1958, payment-in-kind export certificates for this commodity were redeemable in rice or feed grains from CCC stocks. On July 2, 1963, the Department of Agriculture announced that, beginning August 1, 1963, export payment certificates under the rice payment-in-kind program would be redeemable in cash 60 days after export or in kind immediately after export.

Dairy products. Increased donations of dairy products under Title III, P.L. 480, were largely responsible for the nearly \$40 million increase in exports of these commodities in fiscal year 1963 over those of a year earlier. Donations of nonfat dry milk through voluntary relief agencies and international organizations totaled 622 million pounds, up nearly 100 million from the preceding year. Sizable quantities of cheese were made available for foreign donation under Title III for the first time since fiscal year 1959 and substantial quantities of butter and butteroil for the first time since fiscal year 1957.

It is estimated that all exports of nonfat dry milk, except donations, were made with the assistance of payments in kind or consisted of sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Payment-in-kind certificates were issued for over 90 million pounds of nonfat dry milk exported during the period. Exports under this program come from commercial stocks and correspondingly reduce price-support purchases and CCC export sales. In addition to the milk exported under the payment-in-kind program, CCC sold for export 134 million pounds at less than domestic market prices.

During fiscal year 1963, nonfat dry milk was exported to Japan under a contract announced March 30, 1962, calling for the sale at a concessional price of 100 million pounds of this commodity for use in the Japanese school lunch program. On April 30, 1963, the Department announced a similar sale of 187 million pounds for use in a planned expansion of the program. Nonfat dry milk produced in the United States has been exported to Japan for use in the school lunch program under similar arrangements since 1950. The 187 million pounds included in the contract announced April 1963 will bring the total of U.S. milk for distribution under the Japanese school lunch program to 737 million pounds.

The export payment on nonfat dry milk, including payments in kind and sales below domestic market price, averaged about $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, a total of \$25.1 million in export payments on the 295.6 million pounds exported in fiscal year 1963, exclusive of donations.

It is estimated that all exports of butter and butteroil were from butter sold from CCC stocks at less than domestic market prices. Total export payments on butter and butteroil amounted to \$4.7 million and averaged 35 cents a pound on butter and 44 cents a pound on butteroil.

Most of the cheese exported during the year consisted of donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480. Nearly \$2 million of cheese was exported for dollars from commercial stocks without export payment assistance. The estimated export payment on the quantities exported from CCC stocks under Title I and as commercial sales for dollars was 11.4 cents per pound, with estimated total payments amounting to \$0.2 million.

On October 30, 1963, the Department announced a new payment-in-kind export program for dairy products containing 75 percent or more milkfat. Eligible products include butter, anhydrous milkfat, butteroil, ghee, and other products containing not less than 75 percent milkfat. Under this program, exporters who ship products from private stocks receive payment in the form of negotiable certificates from the Department of Agriculture.

Payment-in-kind certificates are redeemable for the purchase of butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, wheat, feed grains, or rice from the Commodity Credit Corporation. Regulations covering the new program have been combined with revised regulations for the payment-in-kind program for nonfat dry milk in Announcement SM-7, Dairy Products Export Payment-in-Kind Program.

Tobacco. U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in fiscal year 1963 declined to 474 million pounds (export weight) valued at \$378 million from 520 million pounds valued at \$408 million a year earlier. Both exports for dollars and shipments under Government-financed programs were lower. The larger than normal proportion of low quality leaf in U.S. exportable supplies and increased competition from other producing countries accounted for the decrease.

Nearly 27.5 million pounds of tobacco (estimated value \$15.5 million) from 1956 and earlier crops pledged to CCC as loan collateral were exported under the tobacco export payment-in-cash program during the year. Eighty-five percent of the tobacco exported under the program was sales for dollars, and the remaining 15 percent moved under P.L. 480. The average export payment per pound was 11.4 cents, and export payments totaled \$3.1 million.

On October 18, 1963, the Department announced continuation of the period for making sales under the program through November 30, 1964, and the period for making shipments through March 31, 1965. The rate of payment for the additional year will be 20 percent of the announced sales prices of cooperative associations by grades, or the base purchase price under special offers of the loan associations.

This program was authorized in February 1962 and continued for an additional year in November 1962. Payments are made from funds authorized under Section 32 of P.L. 74-320. Since the program was authorized through December 1963, payments of about \$6.0 million have been approved for 56.3 million pounds of eligible tobacco.

Peanuts. Of the nearly 28 million pounds of peanuts, valued at \$3.5 million, exported from the United States in fiscal year 1963, all but 1 million pounds were from CCC inventories at less than the domestic market price of peanuts for edible purposes. The estimated average export payment on peanuts was 7 cents a pound, and the estimated total payments on this commodity were \$1.9 million.

Peanuts are not classified as oilseeds in the official trade statistics of the United States and hence are excluded from the following discussion of oilseeds and products.

Commodities Receiving No Export Payment Assistance in Fiscal Year 1963

Oilseeds and products. U.S. exports of oilseeds and products were at a record high of \$799 million in fiscal year 1963 compared with \$677 million in 1962. In addition to the values for these commodities reported by the Bureau of the Census, the above values include the estimated value of vegetable oils exported under the Title III foreign donations program, not separately reported by the Census, in the amount of \$22 million for 1963 and \$41 million for 1962.

Exports of soybeans reached a record of \$442 million, \$67 million above those of 1962. Protein meal exports rose \$50 million to a record high of \$116 million, and soybean oil exports, including the estimated value of donations under Title III, were up \$15 million from a year earlier. The growing livestock industry in Western Europe and Japan has resulted in an increased demand for oilseeds and their products in recent years.

All exports of oilseeds and products in fiscal year 1963 were made without the assistance of export payments. Nearly 90 percent were commercial sales for dollars.

On August 9, 1963, the Department announced the sale for export of CCC-owned flaxseed on a competitive bid basis. Under the terms of the sales announcement, buyers were required to export either the flaxseed or the equivalent in linseed oil in terms of 19 pounds of oil for each net bushel of flaxseed purchased. About 2.5 million bushels of flaxseed have been sold under this announcement during fiscal year 1964. Exports of flaxseed assisted by export payments will be shown in the statistical analysis for the 1964 fiscal year.

Feed grains and rye (excluding products). U.S. exports of feed grains and rye reached a record high of 15 million metric tons valued at \$764 million in fiscal year 1963, an increase of nearly \$60 million from 1962. Exports of corn, grain sorghums, and rye showed sizable increases, while shipments of barley declined. Poor crops in Italy and France and smaller available supplies from other major exporting countries largely accounted for increased U.S. exports to European Common Market countries. The expanding livestock industry in Western Europe and Japan has been the principal factor contributing to the long-term expansion in exports of U.S. feed grains.

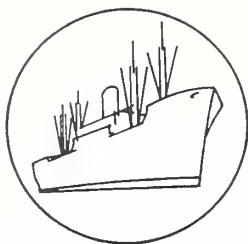
Nearly 90 percent of the exports of these commodities consisted of commercial sales for dollars. U.S. feed grains and rye were competitive in world markets during the year and required no export payment assistance.

Animals and products (except dairy). Exports of animals and products decreased by nearly \$50 million to \$450 million in fiscal year 1963. Ninety-five percent of the total consisted of commercial sales. The largest decrease -- over \$30 million -- was in poultry meat, which became subject to the variable levy system of the European Common Market in August 1962. Exports of inedible tallow fell \$20 million. The continuing shift to the use of synthetic detergents has reduced the demand for tallow in the manufacture of soap. All exports in this commodity group moved without the assistance of export payments.

Fruits and vegetables. U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables in fiscal year 1963 were nearly \$25 million above those of 1962. Exports of vegetables and preparations reached \$162 million, more than \$26 million higher than a year earlier. Exports of fruits and preparations declined slightly. Increased shipments of dry edible beans accounted for over half of the rise in vegetable exports. Decreased production of beans in some European and Latin American countries contributed to an increase in U.S. exports to those areas. About 30 percent of the bean exports were under Government programs, principally donations. European countries imported more fresh vegetables and potatoes from the United States because of reduced production brought about by a severe winter.

All but 2 percent of the exports of fruits and vegetables were commercial sales for dollars. These commodities received no export payment assistance during the year.

Agricultural exports in fiscal year 1963 nearly equaled the record value of shipments in the previous year. Exports in 1962-63 assisted by export payments amounted to \$1.7 billion whereas exports so assisted in 1961-62 totaled \$2.0 billion. The bulk of the assistance in 1962-63 went to exports of wheat, cotton, and rice. The decline of \$0.3 billion in assisted exports reflected in part smaller exports of cotton and wheat and in part the fact that no export payments were made on exports of feed grains in 1962-63.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS REACHED A RECORD \$5.6 BILLION IN 1963

Exports of farm products in calendar year 1963 totaled an estimated \$5.6 billion, exceeding the 1962 record by nearly \$600 million. The increase resulted mainly from larger dollar exports of wheat, cotton, vegetables, feed grains, rice, soybeans, animal fats, variety meats, and dairy products. Value declines were noted for hides and skins, rye, and vegetable oils. These 1963 figures include 11 months of actual exports and an estimate of \$580 million for December (table 5).

Commercial sales for dollars, accounting for 70 percent of the total, rose to a record \$4 billion in 1963 from \$3.5 billion in 1962. Dollar sales in 1963 were equal to total agricultural imports for the first time in the postwar period. Shipments under Government-financed programs totaled \$1.6 billion, up slightly from the previous year.

Exports in the last half of calendar year 1963 (July-December) were up substantially, reflecting increased shipments of cotton and wheat. The new cotton program permitting CCC to sell cotton stocks at competitive bids, along with lower world production and reduced foreign stocks, stimulated exports to move above the low level of a year earlier. Exports of wheat gained sharply in the last quarter of 1963 because of the poor crops in Western Europe and the Soviet Union, and the United States continued to move large quantities of wheat to the newly-developing countries under Government-financed programs.

Exports in 1963 also benefited from an upturn in economic activity in most industrialized countries. Economic activity in Western Europe, after a pause in 1962 and part of 1963, started to increase. In addition, Japan's industrial production showed an upturn in early 1963, and exports to Japan increased accordingly.

Animals and animal products. Exports of animals and animal products, estimated at \$682 million for 1963, increased 16 percent over 1962. The gain resulted from larger exports of dairy products, animal fats, and meats. Value declines for hides and skins and poultry products limited the overall gain. Exports, especially of dairy products, advanced sharply to Western Europe, where butter was in short supply. In addition, the new CCC export payment program permitted U.S. butter to be exported at competitive prices. The 18 percent increase in exports of animal fats and oils resulted from plentiful U.S. supplies at attractive prices. Exports were up sharply to Japan and Spain, with smaller gains to Turkey, Taiwan, and Egypt. A significant part of the increase resulted from stepped-up shipments under P.L. 480. The quantity of hides and skins increased in 1963, but lower prices reduced the overall value to a lower level.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, calendar years 1962 and 1963

Commodity	1962	1963 ^{1/}	Change
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products ^{2/}	130	181	+39
Fats, oils, and greases.....	147	174	+18
Hides and skins.....	83	74	-11
Meats and meat products.....	76	98	+29
Poultry products.....	89	77	- 3
Other.....	64	78	+22
Total animals, etc. ^{2/}	589	682	+16
Cotton, excluding linters.....	528	573	+ 9
Fruits and preparations.....	286	279	- 2
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products...	787	795	+ 1
Rice, milled.....	153	172	+12
Wheat and flour.....	1,134	1,326	+17
Other.....	71	75	+ 6
Total grains, etc.	2,145	2,368	+10
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils ^{3/}	185	161	-13
Soybeans.....	406	473	+17
Other.....	133	185	+39
Total oilseeds, etc. ^{3/}	724	819	+13
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	373	402	+ 8
Vegetables and preparations.....	148	174	+18
Other.....	238	287	+11
Total.....	5,031	5,584	+11

^{1/} Partly estimated.

^{2/} Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

^{3/} Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

The price decline was due mainly to greater U.S. production and abundant supplies in other major producer areas. The decline in poultry products resulted mainly from smaller exports of poultry meat to West Germany, reflecting the imposition by the European Economic Community of the variable import levies on July 30, 1962. The levies increased the duty on U.S. poultry entering West Germany from $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The increase in meat exports resulted from large shipments of pork to Canada and variety meats to Western Europe.

Cotton. Exports of cotton totaled an estimated 4.4 million running bales in 1963 compared with 3.8 million in 1962. The gain came mainly after August 1, when a new U.S. cotton export program permitted CCC stocks to be sold at competitive prices. In addition, foreign production was down somewhat from the higher levels of the previous year, and stocks were at relatively low levels in most importing countries. Moreover, cotton consumption in Japan and manufacturing markets of Western Europe improved in the latter part of 1963. The top markets for U.S. cotton were the EEC countries, United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada. About one-fourth of total cotton exports were under Government-financed programs, mainly Title I of P.L. 480.

Fruits and preparations. Exports of fruits and preparations showed little change in 1963. Value declined to an estimated \$279 million from \$286 million. Nearly all exports of fruits and preparations were dollar sales. Exports of most fresh fruits were down, reflecting relatively small production of fresh citrus in the United States and more plentiful supplies of deciduous fruits in many foreign countries. Exports of canned fruits in the latter part of 1963 were running smaller than a year earlier because of smaller U.S. supplies and higher prices. Exports of dried fruits gained in the latter part of 1963 as a result of a large 1963 raisin crop.

Grains and preparations. Among the exports of grains and preparations, those of wheat increased to an estimated 740 million bushels in 1963 from 628 million in 1962. This increase resulted from both exports under Government-financed programs and dollar sales. Exports under Government programs were heavy in the first half of 1963 while dollar sales gained in the last half. Exports in the latter part of 1963 were stimulated by the relatively poor wheat crop in Western Europe and the Soviet Union. In addition, production in other areas was below the previous year's harvest.

Exports of feed grains declined slightly in 1963, falling to about 15.4 million metric tons from 16.1 million in 1962, due to smaller exports to the European Economic Community. Exports were smaller to Western Europe because of unusually heavy feeding of poor quality wheat and relatively good pasture conditions there in 1963. In the previous year, drought conditions stimulated U.S. exports of feed grains to supplement reduced European pasture and forage output. Western Europe accounts for nearly two-thirds of U.S. exports of feed grains. Japan took around 2 million tons of U.S. feed grains in 1963, reflecting the expanding livestock industry there. Feed grain exports have been encouraged in both Western Europe and Japan by the rapid growth of the livestock industry, especially dairy, poultry, and pork production. A strong demand for meat products results as incomes progressively increase in each country. Exports of feed grains under Title I P.L. 480 in 1963 accounted for only 5 percent of the total.

Exports of rice increased only slightly, to an estimated 23.9 million bags in 1963 from 23.1 million in 1962. The newly-developing countries in Asia and Africa took most of the increase. Exports of rice to the European Economic Community, which have increased substantially in recent years, declined somewhat in 1962. Since the EEC rice policy was being developed in 1963, it had little effect on U.S. exports. Government-financed programs accounted for over half of U.S. rice exports in 1963.

Oilseeds and products. Total exports of oilseeds and products expanded for the third consecutive year in 1963. They totaled an estimated record \$830 million in 1963 compared with \$724 million a year earlier. The increase resulted mainly from the need in Western Europe and Japan for high protein feeds, increased demand for oil in most industrialized countries, and limited supplies available from other producing countries.

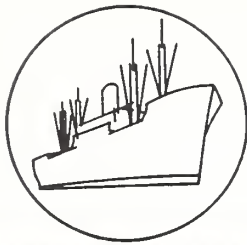
Exports of soybeans totaled an estimated record of 180 million bushels in calendar year 1963 compared with 160 million in 1962. Nearly all U.S. exports were commercial sales for dollars. The principal foreign outlets were Japan and Western Europe.

Exports of vegetable oils (cottonseed and soybean oils) totaled 1.6 billion pounds in 1963, about equal to the 1962 level. In 1963 about 45 percent of U.S. vegetable oil exports moved under Title I of P.L. 480.

Exports of protein meal rose to 1.6 million short tons in 1963 from 1.3 million a year earlier. This resulted mainly from larger exports to Western Europe and Japan.

Tobacco. U.S. exports of tobacco totaled an estimated 500 million pounds in 1963 compared with 469 million in 1962 (export weight). Exports in 1963 were stimulated by a U.S. crop of higher quality leaf desired by most foreign importers, relatively low stock positions in many foreign countries, and the continued gain in cigarette use abroad. Top foreign outlets for U.S. tobacco in 1963 were the United Kingdom and West Germany. Exports accounted for over one-fourth of U.S. tobacco production.

Vegetables and preparations. U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations increased to an estimated record \$172 million in 1963 from \$148 million in 1962. The gain was mainly in dry edible beans. However, there were also increases in canned and fresh vegetables and white potatoes in the early months of 1963. Western Europe imported unusually large quantities of white potatoes and other fresh vegetables in early 1963 because extreme cold weather reduced production in most areas of Europe. U.S. exports of dry edible beans increased to 5.1 million bags in 1963 from 2.8 million in 1962. The gain resulted mainly from increased exports to Western Europe, reflecting its relatively poor crop and shipments under U.S. Government-financed programs to the newly-developing countries. Canada took over half of U.S. exports of fresh vegetables in 1963.



Export Highlights

EXPORTS TO EEC, JULY-NOVEMBER 1963

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) increased to \$537 million in July-November 1963 from \$457 million for the same months in 1962. Exports of commodities subject to variable import levies increased to \$170 million from \$151 million but remained considerably below the comparable period in 1961 (table 6).

The gain in the variable levy commodities resulted from larger exports of wheat to the EEC in 1963 owing to the relatively small wheat harvest and its poor quality. Imports of wheat flour gained slightly over a year earlier but were much smaller than prior to the imposition of the variable levies.

Exports of feed grains to the EEC totaled \$109 million in July-November 1963 compared with \$112 million for the like period in 1962. Smaller exports in 1963 reflected feeding of low quality wheat in the EEC and relatively good pastures last summer that permitted dairy farmers to rely more on forage instead of concentrate feeds. However, exports in 1963 were up substantially from the \$74 million in 1961.

Exports of poultry and eggs increased slightly in July-November 1963 over a year earlier. The increase resulted mainly from larger shipments of turkeys, stewing chickens, and eggs. Exports of broilers and fryers totaled \$6 million in July-November 1963 compared with \$8.2 million in 1962 and \$14 million in 1961.

Exports of non-variable-levy commodities to the EEC increased to \$367 million in July-November 1963 from \$306 million in the comparable period of 1962. The increase resulted mainly from larger shipments of cotton, which accounted for over half of the total increase. Exports of cotton to the EEC this season have been stimulated by more competitively prices sales from CCC stocks, smaller free world production, and increased consumption in the EEC area. In addition, EEC inventories have been relatively low.

Exports of fruits and vegetables to EEC increased slightly in July-November 1963 over the previous year.

Exports of tobacco advanced to \$52 million from \$49 million. Exports were relatively low in 1962 after EEC member countries had enlarged stocks to avoid paying higher import duties resulting from the Common Agricultural Policy.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, July-November and August-November 1961-63 ^{1/}

Commodity	July-November			August-November		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	-- 1,000 dollars --					
<u>Variable-levy commodities:</u>						
Feed grains.....	73,620	112,304	109,161	65,068	89,717	87,157
Wheat grain.....	75,720	18,137	38,467	71,616	16,761	34,403
Wheat flour <u>2</u> /.....	7,918	2,291	3,952	6,301	2,206	3,591
Lard.....	1,852	728	735	1,561	719	594
Pork, except variety meats.....	157	72	139	138	51	126
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers..	13,522	8,227	5,852	11,003	5,719	5,008
Stewing chickens.....	4,224	2,177	2,879	3,273	1,454	2,489
Turkeys.....	4,958	5,432	6,555	4,474	5,027	6,205
Other fresh poultry..	484	262	184	398	202	146
Canned poultry.....	1,158	553	938	1,036	449	788
Eggs.....	2,236	746	1,191	1,861	423	854
Total poultry and eggs.....	26,582	17,397	17,599	22,045	13,274	15,690
Total.....	185,849	150,929	170,053	166,729	122,728	141,561
<u>Nonvariable-levy commodities</u>						
Cotton, excluding linters.....	78,621	31,987	64,939	73,622	28,275	62,167
Fruits and vegetables:	37,234	45,515	48,368	30,107	38,934	39,714
Rice, milled.....	6,179	4,124	3,180	5,368	2,636	1,801
Soybeans.....	59,773	71,685	64,551	55,611	64,583	56,549
Tallow.....	14,189	9,546	12,038	10,986	8,103	9,997
Tabacco, unmanufactured.....	50,760	48,651	51,900	43,559	34,219	40,570
Variety meats.....	7,025	6,515	9,008	5,788	5,371	7,589
Vegetable oils, expressed.....	7,153	2,145	6,077	6,471	1,968	5,345
Other.....	49,435	85,961	107,380	40,193	73,080	92,810
Total.....	310,369	306,129	336,741	271,705	257,169	316,542
Total E.E.C.....	496,218	457,058	506,794	438,434	379,897	458,103

^{1/} The variable import levies were imposed effective July 30, 1962. Comparisons are given for August-November as well as for July-November to show the impact of these levies on U.S. agricultural exports since the levies were imposed and for the fiscal year to date.

^{2/} Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

^{3/} Partly estimated.

Exports of soybeans declined to \$65 million in July-November 1963 from \$72 million for the same months a year earlier. Most of the decline occurred in early 1963, when soybean supplies in the United States were limited. However, after the 1963 soybean harvest, exports to the EEC market rose substantially.

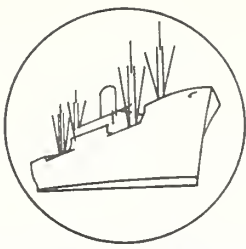
Exports of vegetable oils increased to \$6 million from only \$2 million a year earlier. The gain resulted from the low level of oil stocks and the substantial demand for oil products in the EEC area.

U.S. exports of rice to the EEC declined to \$3 million in July-November 1963 from \$4 million in 1962 and \$6 million in 1961. While the EEC rice policy has not been implemented yet, the EEC has been importing more rice from other areas. Rice production in Italy and France generally takes care of their needs, with some surplus left over for export.

NOTICE

Effective September 1963, U.S. import statistics are being compiled on the basis of the Tariff Schedules of The United States Annotated, a new commodity classification that is not comparable with the previous Schedule A system used for many years. The agricultural components of this new system have been identified, and publication of some agricultural import statistics have been resumed in this report.

No important changes in the commodity import table were necessary as it was possible for the most part to fit the new system into it without affecting continuity or comparability. However, until country tabulations can be prepared for agricultural imports, the country table will not be published.



Import Highlights

JULY-NOVEMBER 1963

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption rose to \$1,727 million in July-November 1963 from \$1,628 million for the same months a year earlier. The increase occurred in exports of both supplementary (partially competitive) commodities as well as complementary (noncompetitive) commodities. Supplementary imports rose to \$993 million in the 5-month period compared with \$917 million a year earlier. Imports of complementary items totaled \$734 million, up from the \$711 million for the same 5-months in 1962 (table 7).

Supplementary Imports

Imports of most supplementary items increased in July-November 1963 over the same period a year earlier. Principal increases occurred in sugar, vegetables, fruits, cotton, dairy products, hides and skins, and meat products. Somewhat offsetting these gains are declines in dutiable cattle, apparel wool, and oilbearing materials.

Imports of animals and animal products declined 2 percent, reflecting about a 50 percent value decline in dutiable cattle and a 28 percent drop in apparel wool. Relatively low prices for stocker and feeder cattle in the United States have tended to discourage imports of Canadian cattle. Smaller imports of apparel wool were due mainly to reduced mill consumption and greater reliance on stocks. Imports of meat and meat products increased 12 percent from the previous year's high, reflecting mainly larger purchases of boneless beef from Australia, New Zealand, and Ireland.

The 16 percent rise in the value of sugar imports was in response mainly to higher prices. Imports of sugar totaled \$272 million in July-November 1963 compared with \$235 million a year earlier.

Complementary Imports

The rise in imports of complementary products resulted from larger purchases of bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, and carpet wool, somewhat offset by a 25 percent drop in crude natural rubber.

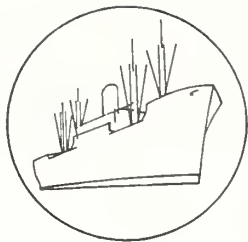
Coffee imports rose to \$434 million in July-November 1963 from \$407 million a year earlier. Quantity was up and prices were higher. Imports of cocoa beans showed a small value rise, although quantity was down somewhat because of smaller world production.

Crude natural rubber imports dropped to \$72 million from \$96 million in July-November 1962.

Imports of carpet wool rose to \$50 million from \$39 million as mill use expanded and commercial stocks were built up.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,
July-November 1962 and 1963

Commodity	July-November		Change
	1962	1963	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live.....	53	26	-51
Dairy products.....	22	23	+ 5
Hides and skins.....	21	23	+10
Meats and meat products.....	220	247	+12
Wool, apparel.....	43	31	-28
Other.....	17	19	+12
Total animals, etc.....	376	369	- 2
Cotton, excluding linters.....	22	31	+41
Fruits and preparations.....	32	40	+25
Grains and preparations.....	15	18	+20
Nuts and preparations.....	28	34	+21
Oilseeds and products.....	70	66	- 6
Sugar, cane.....	235	272	+16
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	41	43	+ 5
Vegetables and preparations.....	22	26	+18
Other.....	76	94	+24
Total supplementary.....	917	993	+ 8
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas.....	31	35	+13
Coffee.....	407	434	+ 7
Cocoa beans.....	40	42	+ 5
Rubber, crude, natural.....	96	72	-25
Tea.....	25	24	- 4
Wool, carpet.....	39	50	+28
Other.....	73	77	+ 5
Total complementary.....	711	734	+ 3
Total imports.....	1,628	1,727	+ 6



Government Program Export Highlights

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1963

U.S. agricultural exports in July-September 1963 totaled \$1,251 million compared with \$1,158 million in the same period of 1962. All of the increase of over \$90 million was in commercial sales for dollars as exports under Government-financed programs remained at nearly the same level as in the previous year (tables 8 and 9).

Exports during the first 9 months of calendar year 1963 advanced by more than \$150 million over those of the same period in 1962, with most of the increase occurring in exports for dollars.

Incomplete reports of Government program shipments for calendar year 1963 indicate a rise during the last quarter, which will bring the total of exports under programs to over \$1.6 billion for the year, a rise of \$100 million from 1962. Exports under Title I alone through November 1963 were over \$1 billion and point to record exports under this program for the year.

The United States has pledged to furnish \$40 million (world market value) of commodities and \$10 million in cash and services under the World Food Program established by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. This program will operate on an experimental basis for 3 years, 1963-65. Through December 1963, the supplying of agricultural commodities had been programmed to the following countries: Bolivia, Ghana, Indonesia, Morocco, Sudan, Sarawak, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tanganyika. Exports under this program are charged to Title II on the basis of CCC cost. The small volume of exports under the program reported during the July-September quarter are included with Title II exports in the reports of exports under Government programs.

Purchases under the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) credit sales program totaled \$43.9 million during the July-September quarter, more than twice those for the same period in 1962 and nearly one-fourth the \$185 million from the program's inception in 1956 through June 30, 1963. Nearly \$11 million of cotton was purchased during the quarter, as well as increased amounts of wheat, feed grains, and tobacco (table 10).

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1963

Commodity	Public Law 480				P.L. 87-195				Total			
	Title I Sales for foreign currency	Title II Famine and other emergency relief	Title III Foreign donations 1/ 2/	Title IV Long-term supply and dollar credit sales	Sec. 402 sales for foreign currency and econ. aid 3/	Total agricultural exports under specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports	Total agricultural exports	Total agricultural exports	Total agricultural exports	Total agricultural exports
-- Million dollars --												
Wheat.....	131.9	19.4	.4	4.1	.3	159.8	108.3	268.1				
Wheat flour.....	11.1	2.3	8.8	.6	---	25.8	11.3	37.1				
Corn.....	11.4	1.2	.2	---	---	15.8	108.4	124.2				
Grain sorghums.....	.1	.4	---	---	---	1.5	24.6	26.1				
Barley.....	.7	---	---	---	---	1.1	9.0	10.1				
Barley malt.....	---	---	---	---	.6	.6	.9	1.5				
Corn meal.....	---	.1	3.2	---	---	3.3	1.0	4.3				
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked.....	5/2.9	---	5/2.7	5/6/	---	5.6	7/-1.3	8/4.3				
Rice, milled.....	7.5	---	---	.2	.6	8.3	20.5	28.8				
Cotton, running bale.....	14.8	---	---	---	---	14.8	87.4	102.2				
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	4.7	---	---	.9	---	5.6	106.5	112.1				
Soybeans.....	---	---	---	.4	---	.4	88.2	88.6				
Lard.....	.3	---	---	.3	---	.6	13.8	14.4				
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	2.9	---	---	.2	---	3.1	24.4	27.5				
Soybean oil.....	21.1	9/1.0	6/	.5	.9	23.5	11.7	35.2				
Cottonseed oil.....	4.1	10/-1.4	6/	---	.9	4.6	3.4	8/8.0				
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil.....	---	---	.3	---	---	.3	3	3.3				
Essential oils.....	---	---	---	---	6/	6/	3.4	9.4				
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	4.9	---	---	---	.3	5.2	1.6	6.8				
Milk, whole dried.....	2.6	---	---	---	6/	2.6	1.9	4.5				
Milk, nonfat dry.....	.7	.5	13.7	---	---	15.8	8.5	24.3				
Cheese.....	.1	.4	.6	---	---	1.1	.1	1.2				
Butter.....	.2	---	3.0	---	---	3.2	6.6	9.8				
Anhydrous milk fat.....	---	---	9.5	.8	---	10.3	2.6	12.9				
Infants' and dietetic foods.....	---	---	---	---	.2	.2	2.2	2.4				
Poultry, fresh or frozen.....	1.0	---	---	---	---	1.0	13.6	14.6				
Hides and skins.....	---	---	---	---	.4	.4	17.8	18.2				
Beans, dry edible.....	.5	---	---	---	---	.5	7.9	8.4				
Hops.....	---	---	---	---	.4	.4	.5	.9				
Other agricultural commodities.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	250.9	250.9				
Total agricultural exports.....	223.6	27.8	42.4	8.0	4.6	315.4	936.0	1,251.4				

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.
2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.
3/ AID programs.

4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Bulgur wheat under Titles II and IV; \$2.3 million for bulgur wheat and \$.4 million for rolled wheat under Title III, donations.

6/ Less than \$50,000.

7/ Excess of Government portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to difference in valuation procedures.
8/ The value shown for total agricultural exports of wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census, plus the value shown as foreign donations under Title III, P.L. 480.

Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

9/ Includes upward adjustment in value only of \$560,000.

10/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-September 1963

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480					P.L. 87-195 Sec. 402 sales for foreign currency and econ. aid 3/	Total		Total	
		Title I	Title II	Title III	Title IV	Barter 2/ 1/ relief		agricultural exports specified Government programs 4/	agricultural exports outside specified Government programs 4/	Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs 4/	
		Sales for foreign currency	Famine and other emergency	Foreign donations	Long-term supply and dollar credit sales						
		-- Thousand units --									
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	76,478	5,290	219	2,148	112	86,537	67,779	154,316		
Wheat flour	Cwt.	3,395	492	2,359	146		6,392	2,174	8,566		
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,314	581	118	2,229		11,242	78,730	89,972		
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	56	196		829		1,081	20,247	21,328		
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	654			513		1,167	9,556	10,723		
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.					317	317	413	730		
Corn meal	Cwt.		20	790			810	130	940		
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.		5/33,400	5/64,195	5/330		97,925	8,292	6/106,217		
Rice, milled	Cwt.	1,198			42	92	1,332	2,949	4,281		
Cotton, running bale	Bale	111					111	707	818		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	6,371									
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.				925		7,296	130,780	138,076		
Lard	Lb.	3,116			147		147	33,047	33,194		
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	36,782			2,526		5,642	164,742	170,384		
Soybean oil	Lb.	184,559			2,915		39,697	381,742	421,439		
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	33,296		7/88	3,750	7,837	199,882	111,075	6/310,957		
Shortening, 100 percent vegetable oil	Lb.		8/-2,016	7/11		5,878	37,169	24,097	61,266		
Essential oils	Lb.			1,689			1,689	1,137	2,826		
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	26,158				27	27	1,657	1,684		
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	4,687				1,533	27,691	10,766	38,457		
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	8,488				32	4,719	4,366	9,085		
Cheese	Lb.	138	3,343	171,736	15,183		198,750	97,196	295,946		
Butter	Lb.	600	846	2,034			3,018	9/-96	2,922		
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.			10,613	18		11,231	16,456	27,687		
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.			27,027			29,125	5,372	6/34,497		
Poultry, fresh or frozen	Lb.					186	186	4,254	4,440		
Hides and skins	No.	3,661					3,661	48,001	51,662		
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	69				51	51	3,055	3,106		
Hops	Lb.						69	1,030	1,099		
						432	432	742	1,174		

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ AID programs.

4/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

5/ Bulgur wheat under Titles II and IV; 57,804,650 lbs. bulgur wheat and 6,390,696 lbs. rolled wheat under Title III, donations.

6/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of wheat cereal foods to be cooked, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, shortening 100 percent vegetable oil, butter, and anhydrous milk fat includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations under Title III. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

7/ Reported as soybean and cottonseed oil. Breakdown between the two oils estimated.

8/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

9/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to difference in classification procedures.

Table 10.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by commodity, July-September 1963 1/

Commodity	:	Export-Import	:	:	:
	:	bank loans	:	CCC	:
	:	and medium term	:	credit	:
	:	guarantees <u>2/</u>	:	sales <u>3/</u>	:
					Total credit sales
				-- <u>Million dollars</u> --	
Wheat.....	:	---	:	7.8	7.8
Corn.....	:	---	:	9.6	9.6
Grain sorghums.....	:	---	:	12.6	12.6
Barley.....	:	---	:	2.3	2.3
Tobacco.....	:	---	:	.7	.7
Cotton.....	:	3.5	:	10.9	14.4
Total credit sales...	:	3.5	:	43.9	47.4

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1962 and 1963 and July-November 1962 and 1963

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/				July-November 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	3	2	1,156	752	8	12	3,137	5,234
Poultry, live -									
Baby chicks	No.	1,809	1,692	522	635	7,589	11,452	2,053	3,487
Other live poultry	Lb.	288	496	66	159	1,036	1,722	391	588
Other	---	2/	2/	475	472	2/	2/	2,064	2,095
Total animals, live	---	---	---	2,219	2,018	---	---	7,645	11,404
Dairy products:									
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	228	1,591	191	771	1,917	9,837	1,599	4,646
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	1,230	13,571	372	4,507	2,864	39,586	978	14,748
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	5,781	3,069	1,840	633	8,853	8,317	3,180	2,657
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	1,138	1,353	703	898	6,207	7,431	4,242	4,143
Milk -									
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	5,859	258	1,363	60	22,021	28,549	5,141	5,969
Dried whole	Lb.	226	1,607	154	666	5,830	12,655	2,923	5,959
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations:	Lb.	7,428	3,834	1,143	594	31,221	25,256	4,760	3,568
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	79,043	99,441	6,633	6,793	360,517	486,463	30,917	37,923
Other	---	2/	2/	273	452	2/	2/	1,558	1,875
Total dairy products	---	---	---	12,672	15,374	---	---	55,298	80,782
Fats, oils, and greases:									
Lard	Lb.	49,383	35,222	4,682	3,456	176,597	253,186	16,339	22,070
Tallow, edible	Lb.	204	185	24	21	1,322	1,323	136	127
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	614	581	104	98	2,419	2,763	443	444
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	98,158	140,249	5,991	9,020	548,381	702,866	34,642	45,531
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	18,960	17,862	1,330	1,482	66,109	88,146	4,741	6,818
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	167,319	194,099	12,131	14,077	794,828	1,048,284	56,301	74,950
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal	Lb.	2,757	2,865	1,312	1,259	11,351	13,496	5,318	5,501
Pork	Lb.	6,824	15,120	2,047	4,683	27,233	53,902	8,219	15,827
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,464	1,631	929	841	7,823	9,921	5,214	4,970
Variety meats	Lb.	10,384	20,324	2,033	4,113	55,045	66,498	10,953	13,599
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	1,198	805	535	350	5,202	5,143	2,216	2,144
Total meat and products (except poultry):	Lb.	22,627	40,745	6,856	11,246	106,654	148,960	31,920	42,041
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ...	Lb.	237	478	225	480	1,773	2,144	1,699	2,246
Eggs in the shell -									
Hatching	Doz.	604	753	575	655	2,340	3,439	2,281	3,183
Other	Doz.	259	396	105	178	696	2,182	277	811
Poultry meat -									
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	13,133	16,979	3,635	4,447	72,873	74,239	19,594	19,134
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	4,807	3,506	1,732	1,395	20,561	21,924	7,106	8,115
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	405	463	139	180	2,259	2,062	713	704
Canned	Lb.	739	1,973	387	478	3,689	10,276	1,572	2,505
Total poultry products	---	---	---	6,798	7,813	---	---	33,242	36,688

Continued -

Continued -

Table 11.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1962 and 1963 and July-November 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/			July-November 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Other animal products:							
Feathers, crude	Lb.	198	150	231	140	766	602
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	265	308	555	651	1,619	1,404
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	453	673	219	172	2,421	3,512
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	No.	1,077	1,356	7,504	7,256	5,035	37,116
Honey	Lb.	3,344	3,516	377	609	10,413	16,830
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	736	994	587	1,145	4,823	5,881
Other	---	2/	2/	1,271	1,443	2/	2/
Total other animal products	---	---	---	10,744	11,416	---	---
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	51,420	61,944	---	---
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Cotton, unmanufactured:							
Cotton	R.Bale:	298	502	40,114	67,241	1,222	1,703
Linters	R.Bale:	26	22	881	556	90	137
Total cotton and linters	R.Bale:	324	524	40,995	67,837	1,312	1,840
Fruits and preparations:							
Canned -							
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	7,438	11,786	1,093	1,914	68,674	75,788
Peaches	Lb.	17,873	16,135	1,894	1,808	178,267	136,464
Pears	Lb.	999	1,009	151	197	5,365	3,347
Pineapples	Lb.	11,677	4,248	1,722	630	63,657	48,020
Other	Lb.	8,324	4,703	1,123	834	24,843	15,308
Total canned fruits	Lb.	46,311	37,881	4,983	5,383	340,806	278,927
Dried -							
Prunes	Lb.	9,088	9,651	1,855	2,004	44,923	42,788
Raisins and currants	Lb.	13,906	21,192	2,664	3,502	54,274	61,782
Other	Lb.	2,200	1,578	826	638	10,074	6,865
Total dried fruits	Lb.	25,194	32,421	5,345	6,144	109,271	111,435
Fresh -							
Apples	Lb.	17,603	19,670	1,712	1,892	43,751	50,511
Berries	Lb.	1,010	1,520	163	251	8,993	7,408
Grapefruit	Lb.	15,266	22,548	703	1,316	63,674	63,566
Grapes	Lb.	19,754	18,376	1,984	1,873	156,768	158,469
Lemons and limes	Lb.	4,976	5,824	570	478	46,595	114,460
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	30,577	18,082	1,979	1,690	158,027	140,832
Pears	Lb.	8,439	9,134	761	903	45,755	24,161
Other	Lb.	1,195	1,654	127	132	92,458	105,124
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	98,820	96,808	7,999	8,535	616,021	664,531
Fruit juices -							
Grapefruit	Gal.	522	261	348	300	2,377	1,486
Orange	Gal.	1,205	647	1,805	1,519	5,669	2,910
Other	Gal.	974	745	818	574	5,458	5,504
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,701	1,653	2,971	2,573	14,116	5,854
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	2,196	1,490	285	151	8,732	7,114
Other	---	2/	2/	260	510	2/	2/
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	22,952	23,286	---	---
						134,149	132,569

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1962 and July-November 1963 and July-November 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/				July-November 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Grains and preparations:									
Feed grains and products -									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	6,425	7,429	6,816	7,951	31,989	22,725	35,553	22,523
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	41,913	55,739	51,301	73,546	155,873	179,180	190,259	243,531
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,508	11,628	8,251	14,155	45,969	41,151	50,594	50,164
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	2,314	34	1,579	42	16,646	3,812	11,494	2,704
Total feed grains	M.Ton.	1,429	1,874	67,947	95,594	6,066	6,147	287,500	318,922
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	152	243	340	505	1,146	1,176	2,519	2,394
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	3,098	3,320	131	137	14,637	15,709	625	670
Cornmeal and corn flour, incl. donations	Cwt.	443	1,166	1,613	3,088	2,091	2,429	9,071	9,049
Cornstarch	Lb.	3,702	4,683	308	422	19,253	25,374	1,649	2,146
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	2,923	2,004	324	139	11,048	6,990	1,415	608
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton.	1,476	1,981	70,663	99,985	6,298	6,408	303,183	333,789
Rice -									
Milled, including donations	Lb.	209,335	202,875	14,000	13,143	758,906	826,538	51,672	55,433
Paddy or rough	Lb.	2,515	45	211	4	3,063	2,846	251	242
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	210,970	202,904	14,211	13,147	762,969	828,384	51,923	55,675
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	651	1,102	786	1,548	10,365	4,590	13,340	6,209
Wheat and flour, including donations -									
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	28,287	56,239	53,673	100,228	182,730	281,079	337,299	492,643
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Cwt.	3,041	3,868	13,401	16,312	16,535	15,418	68,943	65,422
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	35,282	65,135	67,074	116,540	220,761	316,539	406,242	558,065
Bakery products	Lb.	1,005	983	426	490	4,299	4,709	1,787	2,150
Other	---	2/	2/	771	678	2/	2/	3,561	2,797
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	153,931	232,388	---	---	780,036	961,685
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	43,449	31,028	5,410	3,675	128,826	117,439	17,379	14,553
Soybean oil	Lb.	75,109	42,135	7,459	4,449	547,857	452,622	54,698	50,338
Other	Lb.	7,876	17,536	1,316	2,289	41,700	70,087	6,661	9,441
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	126,434	90,699	14,185	10,413	718,383	640,148	78,738	74,332
Oilseeds -									
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,059	559	3,242	1,579	3,355	2,422	10,364	7,114
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	27,434	21,253	69,496	59,353	73,680	74,242	184,820	201,638
Other	Lb.	6,945	92,945	318	4,006	105,668	352,969	4,903	14,889
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	73,056	64,938	---	---	200,087	223,641
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)									
Total oilseeds and products	S.Ton.	192	172	14,212	13,998	576	610	42,694	48,763
	---	---	---	101,453	89,349	---	---	321,519	346,736
Tobacco, unmanufactured:									
Burley	Lb.	4,848	3,867	4,377	3,122	19,834	17,497	17,589	14,336
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	265	157	422	449	2,203	2,203	3,347	5,926
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	689	1,876	410	1,002	7,107	6,622	3,811	3,485
Flue-cured	Lb.	43,359	49,631	37,206	43,260	199,692	226,969	168,649	192,101
Maryland	Lb.	1,518	595	1,314	467	6,229	5,137	4,732	3,618
Other	Lb.	2,314	3,165	912	1,165	10,931	15,488	4,098	4,564
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	52,993	59,291	44,641	49,468	245,509	273,916	202,226	224,030

Continued -

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1962 and 1963 and July-November 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	November 1/		July-November 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1963
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:					
Canned -					
Asparagus	Lb.	2,745	674	26,862	6,014
Soups	Lb.	1,405	278	6,331	1,189
Tomato juice	Lb.	2,030	221	6,899	731
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	832	165	4,451	951
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	75	9	503	67
Other	Lb.	6,634	804	24,524	3,472
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	13,721	2,151	69,570	14,013
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	45,642	3,467	179,554	13,469
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick) ..	Lb.	21,709	1,433	108,895	7,324
Fresh -					
Lettuce	Lb.	16,551	733	42,707	1,936
Onions	Lb.	15,348	554	34,205	1,520
Potatoes, white	Lb.	3,254	101	71,827	2,289
Tomatoes	Lb.	7,224	780	34,144	3,137
Other	Lb.	19,267	1,266	67,322	4,117
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	61,644	3,434	250,205	12,784
Frozen vegetables (including specialties) ..	Lb.	1,754	330	9,265	1,728
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	1,255	574	7,034	3,036
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	629	409	2,835	1,197
Other	Lb.	2/	1,288	2/	6,097
Total vegetables and preparations		---	13,086	---	58,759
Other vegetable products:					
Coffee	Lb.	1,856	2,522	8,819	11,101
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	277	719	1,854	2,131
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	653	1,307	3,020	5,666
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal): S.Ton:					
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	83	394	436	2,991
Hops	Lb.	3,823	2,297	7,372	5,434
Nursery and greenhouse stock		2/	312	2/	1,610
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	3,065	1,344	16,534	7,533
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	10,503	2,302	31,504	6,493
Spices	Lb.	544	225	2,024	998
Other, including donations		2/	6,634	2/	23,785
Total other vegetable products		---	22,971	---	91,548
Total vegetable products		---	400,029	---	1,760,315
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS					
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES					

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins", reported in value only.

Table 12.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, September 1962 and 1963 and July-September 1962 and 1963

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/ 1962			Value			July-September 1/ 1963			Quantity			Value			
		1962		1963	1,000 dollars		1963	1,000 dollars		1962		1963	Thousands		1962	1963	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars		
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS																	
Animals, live:																	
Cattle, dutiable	No.	48	24	4,911	2,221	1,000		102	65	10,485	1,000		5,859				
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	425	505			4	5	1,435			1,573				
Horses	No.	2/	2/	202	421			1	1	1,202			1,202				
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	57	61	3/	3/	3/	3/	199			188				
Total animals, live	---	---	---	5,595	3,208			---	---	13,003			8,822				
Dairy products:																	
Butter	Lb.	148	56	53	31			208	181	77			76				
Cheese -																	
Blue-mold	Lb.	234	136	116	69			965	509	473			251				
Cheddar	Lb.	1	224	2/	73			64	331	25			130				
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	714	674	313	301			1,614	1,295	705			571				
Pecorino	Lb.	1,374	790	740	399			3,615	2,319	1,826			1,068				
Swiss	Lb.	1,722	1,497	947	838			4,441	4,163	2,406			2,228				
Other	Lb.	1,712	1,776	850	800			4,672	5,947	2,328			2,455				
Total cheese	Lb.	5,757	5,097	2,966	2,480			15,371	14,584	7,763			6,703				
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	8,862	8,421	1,610	1,581			30,005	25,790	5,399			4,692				
Other	---	3/	3/	2/	112	3/	3/	---	---	5			336				
Total dairy products	---	---	---	4,629	4,204			---	---	13,244			11,807				
Hides and skins, raw (except Ours):																	
Calf skins	Lb.	361	325	174	100			1,950	1,688	1,082			654				
Cattle hides	Lb.	1,052	1,025	178	114			2,206	4,510	370			475				
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,693	2,138	885	1,357			5,866	6,667	3,291			4,208				
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	2,392	3,799	1,040	1,689			9,442	14,672	3,967			6,265				
Other 4/	Lb.	2,836	3,300	1,368	1,333			9,211	9,090	4,452			3,834				
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	8,334	10,587	3,645	4,593			28,675	36,627	13,162			15,436				
Meat and meat products:																	
Beef and veal -																	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	95,300	109,973	29,601	35,081			265,949	312,883	82,163			98,894				
Other	Lb.	8,256	12,136	2,687	4,051			24,068	35,517	8,019			11,455				
Total beef and veal	Lb.	103,556	122,109	32,288	39,132			290,017	348,400	90,182			110,349				
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	3,706	3,878	822	903			14,316	15,817	2,946			3,592				
Pork -																	
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,572	2,519	944	980			7,911	8,024	3,030			2,968				
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	9,605	10,179	7,070	6,736			31,705	33,559	22,783			23,183				
Other	Lb.	2,234	2,057	1,260	1,153			7,573	7,496	4,114			4,189				
Total pork	Lb.	14,411	14,755	9,274	8,919			47,189	49,079	29,927			30,340				
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,450	1,558	3/	3/	---	---	4,359			5,008				
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	8,064	5,702	1,968	1,618			23,296	19,625	6,450			6,007				
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	45,802	52,130			---	---	133,864			155,296				
Poultry products:																	
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	0	2	0	2			1	2	1			2				
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	184	151	56	80			299	218	120			170				
Poultry meat	Lb.	5	74	19	51			20	84	63			73				
Total poultry products	---	---	---	75	133			---	---	184			245				
														Continued			

Continued -

Table 12.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1962 and 1963 and July-September 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/		Value		July-September 1/		Value	
		Quantity		1962		Quantity		1962	
		1962	1963	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1962	1963	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):									
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,711	1,022	962	619	4,627	4,150	2,599	2,485
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	7,366	4,130	4,546	2,800	25,864	15,819	15,901	10,658
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,148	2,310	1,580	1,875	5,162	6,040	4,063	5,252
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	11,225	7,462	7,088	5,294	35,653	26,009	22,563	18,395
Other animal products:									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	3/	3/	424	133	3/	3/	1,192	579
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	236	253	525	824	731	1,000	1,852	3,150
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	3/	29	57	3/	3/	92	172
Feathers, crude	Lb.	233	212	304	288	878	703	1,152	1,206
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	521	1,002	282	476	1,670	2,236	799	1,070
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	711	1,032	666	718	2,310	3,117	2,056	2,029
Honey	Lb.	524	86	63	14	1,735	606	192	98
Other	---	3/	3/	734	855	3/	3/	2,458	2,562
Total other animal products	---	---	---	3,027	3,365	---	---	9,793	10,866
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	69,861	72,927	---	---	205,813	220,867
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):									
Cotton	Bale	24	4	3,150	1,286	114	86	21,655	18,108
Linters	Bale	5	13	190	404	33	59	1,051	1,431
Total cotton and linters	Bale	29	17	3,340	1,690	147	145	22,706	19,539
Fruits and preparations:									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	54	24	168	112	83	46	260	198
Berries	Lb.	5,803	7,298	689	1,136	12,454	19,709	1,698	3,007
Dates	Lb.	0	0	0	0	101	541	12	70
Figs	Lb.	2,460	851	283	94	3,609	2,617	354	223
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	2/	27	2	30	13	47	29	117
Melons	Lb.	162	0	10	0	4,410	1,375	63	26
Olives in brine	Gal.	775	940	1,443	1,251	2,921	2,721	5,248	4,079
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	3,374	5,080	661	1,043	14,626	15,235	2,825	3,131
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved ..	Lb.	6,234	7,847	748	924	24,806	26,143	3,005	3,042
Pineapple juice	Gal.	347	641	118	400	975	1,676	475	775
Other	---	3/	3/	1,209	2,035	3/	3/	3,876	6,368
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	5,331	7,025	---	---	17,845	21,036
Grains and preparations:									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	0	283	0	368	356	913	525	1,233
Barley malt	Lb.	6,895	5,702	404	287	31,465	26,253	1,851	1,322
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	45	98	78	156	226	306	356	495
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	195	286	145	222	360	1,174	293	915
Rice	Lb.	41	436	5	30	4,005	751	226	53
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	79	2	92	3	201	4	226	5
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	316	275	615	530	501	528	923	992
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	0	8	2	2/	2/
Other	---	3/	3/	1,529	1,341	3/	3/	3,864	3,519
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	2,868	2,937	---	---	8,264	8,534

Continued

Continued -

Table 12.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1962 and 1963 and July-September 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/ 1962			Value			Quantity			July-September 1/ 1962			Value		
		1962	1963	1962	1962	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963
Nuts and preparations:																
Almonds	Lb.	4,127	5,151	1,034	1,000	893	1,000	10,770	12,747	2,491	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Brazil nuts	Lb.	5,503	7,384	2,159	2,831	2,831	2,831	18,312	21,381	7,121	7,121	7,121	7,121	7,121	7,121	7,121
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared	Lb.	10,984	11,806	1,226	1,457	1,457	1,457	32,107	35,603	3,610	3,610	3,610	3,610	3,610	3,610	3,610
Pistache nuts	Lb.	1,140	773	469	360	360	360	4,976	1,995	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	420	455	455	455	3/	3/	857	857	857	857	857	857	857
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	5,312	5,997	5,997	5,997	---	---	16,160	16,160	16,160	16,160	16,160	16,160	16,160
Oilseeds and products:																
Oils, edible and inedible -																
Cacao butter	Lb.	1,584	801	762	430	430	430	5,015	2,954	2,432	2,432	2,432	2,432	2,432	2,432	2,432
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,203	1,200	537	417	417	417	3,034	3,519	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,385
Castor oil	Lb.	15,119	7,244	1,706	735	735	735	28,166	25,941	3,236	3,236	3,236	3,236	3,236	3,236	3,236
Coconut oil	Lb.	15,521	35,256	1,456	3,739	3,739	3,739	57,176	120,089	5,421	5,421	5,421	5,421	5,421	5,421	5,421
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	5,858	1,766	1,608	634	634	634	13,410	6,041	3,714	3,714	3,714	3,714	3,714	3,714	3,714
Palm oil	Lb.	2,769	0	273	0	0	0	2,825	723	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	1,804	4,243	231	502	502	502	17,399	16,178	1,987	1,987	1,987	1,987	1,987	1,987	1,987
Tung oil	Lb.	266	1,648	64	537	537	537	7,034	606	2,439	2,439	2,439	2,439	2,439	2,439	2,439
Other	Lb.	6,042	2,543	829	485	485	485	19,629	5,826	2,765	2,765	2,765	2,765	2,765	2,765	2,765
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	50,166	54,701	7,466	7,479	7,479	7,479	148,357	188,305	21,690	21,690	21,690	21,690	21,690	21,690	21,690
Oilseeds -																
Copra	Lb.	59,335	49,952	3,849	3,611	3,611	3,611	173,454	38,768	11,235	11,235	11,235	11,235	11,235	11,235	11,235
Sesame seed	Lb.	965	1,456	136	218	218	218	3,741	3,327	556	556	556	556	556	556	556
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	230	123	123	123	3/	3/	460	460	460	460	460	460	460
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	4,215	3,952	3,952	3,952	---	---	11,171	11,171	11,171	11,171	11,171	11,171	11,171
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)																
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	4,705	6,210	141	199	199	199	26,950	21,724	795	795	795	795	795	795	795
Sugar and related products:																
Cane sugar	S.Ton.	415	421	45,240	60,567	60,567	60,567	1,180	1,257	131,672	131,672	131,672	131,672	131,672	131,672	131,672
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	19,193	26,505	2,399	4,749	4,749	4,749	65,747	74,525	7,493	7,493	7,493	7,493	7,493	7,493	7,493
Other	---	3/	3/	135	485	485	485	3/	3/	741	741	741	741	741	741	741
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	47,774	65,801	65,801	65,801	---	---	139,906	139,906	139,906	139,906	139,906	139,906	139,906
Vegetables and preparations:																
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	382	1,218	212	652	652	652	2,143	3,385	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161	1,161
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	22,693	15,597	1,850	1,417	1,417	1,417	31,842	21,619	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,674
Fresh or dried -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cucumbers	Lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	225	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Garlic	Lb.	1,733	1,918	308	298	298	298	2,968	4,566	517	517	517	517	517	517	517
Onions	Lb.	268	397	13	16	16	16	4,823	3,771	237	237	237	237	237	237	237
Potatoes, white	Lb.	300	0	6	0	0	0	1,828	0	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	258	161	27	15	15	15	1,740	1,008	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	6,947	6,888	148	155	155	155	9,898	9,981	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	786	1,050	136	167	167	167	2,254	3,000	395	395	395	395	395	395	395
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	7,302	19,103	307	749	749	749	30,265	54,073	1,197	1,197	1,197	1,197	1,197	1,197	1,197
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	1,582	1,600	1,600	1,600	3/	3/	4,591	4,591	4,591	4,591	4,591	4,591	4,591
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	4,589	5,069	5,069	5,069	---	---	11,199	11,199	11,199	11,199	11,199	11,199	11,199

Continued -

Continued -

Table 12.—U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
September 1962 and 1963 and July-September 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	September 1/		Value		July-September 1/		Value	
		Quantity	1963	1962	dollars	Quantity	1963	1962	dollars
Other vegetable products:									
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):									
Hops	Lb.	0	3		0		5		0
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	5	8		594		14		1,699
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,488	1,486		1,755		5,226		5,756
Nursery and greenhouse stock		3/	3/		5,606	3/	3/		7,539
Seeds, field and garden		3/	3/		888	3/	3/		2,216
Spices	Lb.	2,460	3,733		308		9,020		850
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	12,785	11,905		7,594		40,993		24,023
Wines	Gal.	1,105	1,169		4,341		3,243		10,985
Other		3/	3/		631	3/	3/		2,065
Total other vegetable products		---	---		22,453	---	---		57,509
Total vegetable products		---	---		103,489	---	---		308,519
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---		173,350	---	---		514,332
COMPLEMENTARY									
Bananas	Lb.	255,933	256,768		5,719		850,128		18,421
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	275,224	287,677		87,155		804,734		240,821
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants	Lb.	451	348		469		1,321		1,616
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	17,989	43,167		3,493		113,433		25,704
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	8,183	12,110		2,005		30,602		4,962
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.		3/	3/		1,454	3/	3/		5,714
Essential or distilled oils		3/	3/		1,897	3/	3/		5,368
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	12	14		2,577		40		10,872
Rubber, crude	Lb.	74,560	58,770		16,942		187,351		43,254
Silk, raw	Lb.	404	364		2,213		1,011		6,454
Spices	Lb.	6,196	6,338		2,676		21,219		7,395
Tea	Lb.	10,825	11,011		5,008		28,221		12,852
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	16,104	13,171		7,543		61,537		33,721
Other complementary agricultural products		3/	3/		645	3/	3/		1,742
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---		139,796	---	---		424,857
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---		313,146	---	---		939,189
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---		1,031,900	---	---		3,104,936
TOTAL IMPORTS; ALL COMMODITIES		---	---		1,345,046	---	---		4,044,125

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.

Table 13.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1962 and 1963 and July-October 1962 and 1963

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/				July-October 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	147	56	12,642	5,081	248	121	24,127	10,941
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	1	604	454	6	6	2,039	2,066
Horses	No.	1	2/	534	592	2	2	1,417	2,194
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	247	52	3/	3/	445	241
Total animals, live	---	---	---	15,025	6,615	---	---	28,028	15,441
Dairy products:									
Butter	Lb.	62	132	31	61	270	312	107	137
Cheese -									
Blue-mold	Lb.	301	299	149	154	1,266	808	622	405
Cheddar	Lb.	5	27	4	10	74	357	29	140
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	553	694	242	310	2,168	1,990	948	881
Pecorino	Lb.	1,676	1,691	883	983	5,290	4,010	2,714	2,052
Swiss	Lb.	1,666	2,901	903	1,120	6,107	6,184	3,308	3,348
Other	Lb.	1,491	2,777	711	1,226	6,072	8,724	3,039	3,680
Total cheese	Lb.	5,606	7,489	2,897	3,803	20,977	22,072	10,560	10,506
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	4,397	4,687	834	864	34,492	30,477	6,233	5,556
Other	Lb.	3/	3/	13	91	3/	3/	19	427
Total dairy products	---	---	---	3,775	4,815	---	---	17,019	16,626
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):									
Calf skins	Lb.	347	641	161	165	2,297	2,330	1,243	819
Cattle hides	Lb.	717	978	137	125	2,923	5,488	507	600
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,632	1,916	932	1,417	7,498	8,583	4,223	5,625
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	4,464	2,064	1,724	1,073	13,906	16,737	5,691	7,338
Other 4/	Lb.	2,072	2,849	1,163	1,301	11,284	11,937	5,614	5,135
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	9,233	8,448	4,117	4,081	37,908	45,075	17,278	19,517
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	82,463	95,938	26,658	31,118	348,412	408,821	108,821	130,012
Other	Lb.	6,258	5,748	2,015	3,004	30,326	45,265	10,034	14,458
Total beef and veal	Lb.	88,721	101,686	28,673	34,122	378,738	454,086	118,855	144,470
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	3,950	2,801	557	745	18,315	18,618	3,903	4,337
Pork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	2,655	3,332	1,044	1,219	10,566	11,357	4,074	4,187
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	12,802	12,944	9,103	8,890	44,507	46,504	31,886	32,063
Other	Lb.	3,260	2,873	1,728	1,768	10,843	10,367	5,842	5,957
Total pork	Lb.	18,726	19,149	11,875	11,867	65,916	68,228	41,802	42,207
Sausage casings	---	3/	2/	1,472	1,224	2/	2/	5,831	6,232
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	5,822	7,546	1,619	1,665	20,118	27,172	8,069	7,673
Total meat and products (except poultry):	---	---	---	44,596	49,623	---	---	178,460	204,919
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	4
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	35	47	18	34	334	265	137	203
Poultry meat	Lb.	12	32	57	62	32	116	120	134
Total poultry products	---	---	---	75	97	---	---	258	241

Continued

Continued -

Table 13.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1962 and 1963 and July-October 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/			July-October 1/		
		Quantity 1962	Quantity 1963	Value 1962	Quantity 1962	Quantity 1963	Value 1963
Nuts and preparations:							
Almonds	Lb.	43	12	1,065	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Brazil nuts	Lb.	4,189	5,521	1,065	9	13	16
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,935	7,150	1,083	1,011	18,268	3,556
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	13,611	14,074	1,513	2,734	28,530	9,105
Pistache nuts	Lb.	819	1,408	353	1,744	45,676	5,123
Other	---	3/	3/	1,176	685	5,796	2,430
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	6,101	1,559	3/	2,021
							24,721
Oilseeds and products:							
Oils, edible and inedible -							
Cacao butter	Lb.	2,510	1,876	1,204	917	7,425	3,636
Carnauba wax	Lb.	204	708	107	250	4,227	1,451
Castor oil	Lb.	8,942	8,607	1,016	888	37,110	4,252
Coconut oil	Lb.	38,158	39,354	3,873	4,207	95,334	9,204
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,617	3,697	1,336	1,265	18,027	5,050
Palm oil	Lb.	3,149	0	283	0	5,974	564
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	6,392	9,937	642	1,214	23,791	2,492
Tung oil	Lb.	907	907	280	289	7,941	886
Other	Lb.	6,429	3,975	823	646	26,059	3,589
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	71,308	65,041	9,564	9,676	219,665	31,254
Oilseeds -							
Copra	Lb.	102,412	78,848	6,685	5,873	275,866	17,920
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,262	2,811	192	327	5,002	748
Other	---	3/	3/	427	323	3/	1,081
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	7,304	6,523	---	15,749
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)	Lb.	6,328	6,740	182	205	33,279	28,464
Total oilseeds and products	---	---	---	17,050	16,404	---	51,979
Sugar and related products:							
Cane sugar	S.Ton	440	370	42,165	53,428	1,620	180,836
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	17,199	8,649	1,792	1,625	82,946	9,285
Other	---	3/	3/	447	857	3/	1,189
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	51,404	55,910	---	191,310
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	303	1,596	198	825	2,446	1,359
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ..	Lb.	21,969	16,335	1,875	1,784	53,811	4,545
Fresh or dried -							
Cucumbers	Lb.	0	0	0	0	124	9
Garlic	Lb.	788	2,499	148	384	3,755	665
Onions	Lb.	82	538	3	54	4,905	240
Potatoes, white	Lb.	4,999	491	97	13	6,827	146
Potatoes, natural state	Lb.	81	162	7	18	1,170	163
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	11,218	12,257	229	249	21,116	441
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	960	1,066	170	167	3,214	565
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	8,273	20,275	339	663	38,539	1,535
Other	---	3/	3/	2,138	2,324	3/	6,731
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	5,204	6,481	---	18,403

Continued -

Table 13.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1962 and 1963 and July–October 1962 and 1963 – Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	October 1/			July–October 1/		
		1962	1963	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity Thousands	1962	1963
Other vegetable products:							
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):	---						
Hops	Lb.	0	412	0	3/	3,364	4,426
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	6	7	729	19	2,428	3,609
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,131	1,431	1,380	6,004	7,136	7,624
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	2/	2,038	3/	9,578	9,420
Seeds, field and garden	---	3/	3/	1,236	3/	3,452	5,312
Spices	Lb.	3,059	4,838	478	9,959	13,858	1,566
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	14,830	15,802	8,800	53,811	56,794	34,134
Wines	Gal.	1,387	2,117	5,559	4,317	16,544	20,261
Other	---	3/	3/	596	3/	2,663	4,397
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	21,804	---	79,315	91,184
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	111,491	---	420,011	523,199
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	190,612	---	704,944	819,412
COMPLEMENTARY							
Bananas	Lb.	281,614	321,780	6,420	1,171,909	24,841	27,737
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	275,209	329,333	83,290	1,134,067	324,111	345,289
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	489	603	562	1,673	1,854	2,347
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	22,449	43,175	4,437	179,199	35,501	35,124
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	7,569	10,760	1,960	31,894	6,527	7,260
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	---	2/	3/	1,702	1,405	6,301	7,118
Essential or distilled oils	---	2/	3/	1,897	1,852	7,609	7,220
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	12	43	2,609	52	11,049	14,682
Rubber, crude	Lb.	73,176	68,511	17,335	310,125	74,128	58,289
Silk, raw	Lb.	691	381	3,699	1,984	10,639	8,709
Spices	Lb.	8,515	10,299	3,087	28,864	11,326	10,216
Tea	Lb.	10,725	13,439	5,267	43,099	19,572	18,672
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	19,662	18,246	9,119	65,466	31,335	44,578
Other complementary agricultural products	---	3/	3/	471	803	1,920	2,548
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS	---	---	---	141,855	---	566,713	589,789
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	332,467	---	1,271,657	1,409,201
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS	---	---	---	1,091,658	---	4,196,593	4,536,420
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES	---	---	---	1,424,125	---	5,468,250	5,945,621

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.

Table 14.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1962 and 1963 and July-November 1962 and 1963

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	November 1/				July-November 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS									
Animals, live:									
Cattle, dutiable	No.	255	98	23,959	9,038	503	219	48,086	19,978
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	598	738	8	8	2,636	2,805
Horses	No.	2/	2/	565	1,164	2	2	1,982	3,358
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	132	69	3/	3/	578	310
Total animals, live	---	---	---	25,254	11,009	---	---	53,282	26,451
Dairy products:									
Butter	Lb.	63	41	32	22	333	353	140	159
Cheese -									
Blue-mold	Lb.	518	392	259	198	1,784	1,201	881	602
Cheddar	Lb.	705	923	208	271	779	1,281	236	411
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	791	788	360	362	2,959	2,778	1,307	1,243
Pecorino	Lb.	2,108	2,302	1,063	1,380	7,399	6,312	3,777	3,432
Swiss	Lb.	2,125	1,758	1,182	962	8,232	7,942	4,490	4,310
Other	Lb.	2,707	3,539	1,331	1,500	8,777	12,261	4,372	5,181
Total cheese	Lb.	8,954	9,702	4,403	4,673	29,930	31,775	15,063	15,179
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	4,252	6,040	797	1,113	38,654	36,517	7,030	6,669
Other	---	3/	3/	30	257	3/	3/	48	683
Total dairy products	---	---	---	5,262	6,065	---	---	22,281	22,690
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):									
Calf skins	Lb.	186	370	95	111	2,483	2,700	1,338	930
Cattle hides	Lb.	971	745	169	93	3,893	6,232	676	694
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,643	1,890	944	1,149	9,141	10,473	5,167	6,774
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	2,107	1,588	781	715	16,013	18,325	6,472	8,053
Other 4/	Lb.	2,601	4,127	1,279	1,594	13,886	16,065	6,894	6,728
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	7,508	8,720	3,268	3,662	45,416	53,795	20,547	23,179
Meat and meat products:									
Beef and veal -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	77,373	78,957	25,043	25,174	425,785	487,778	133,864	155,186
Other	Lb.	8,384	10,842	2,690	3,541	38,710	56,106	12,724	18,000
Total beef and veal	Lb.	85,757	89,799	27,733	28,715	464,495	543,884	146,588	173,186
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	6,207	3,037	1,461	732	24,522	21,656	5,364	5,069
Pork -									
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,506	3,197	1,364	1,148	14,072	14,554	5,439	5,335
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	9,687	10,645	6,966	7,456	54,194	57,149	38,853	39,519
Other	Lb.	2,785	2,389	1,401	1,352	13,627	12,756	7,242	7,309
Total pork	Lb.	15,978	16,231	9,731	9,956	81,893	84,459	51,534	52,163
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,092	1,314	3/	3/	6,923	7,546
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	7,265	8,862	2,003	1,698	36,383	36,033	10,071	9,370
Total meat and products (except poultry):	---	---	---	42,020	42,415	---	---	220,480	247,334
Poultry products:									
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	1	2/	1	2/	1	3	2	4
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	169	17	42	19	503	282	180	223
Poultry meat	Lb.	109	13	125	55	141	129	245	188
Total poultry products	---	---	---	168	74	---	---	427	415

Continued -

Continued -

Table 14. — U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1962 and 1963 and July-November 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	November 1/				July-November 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1,000 dollars	Thousands dollars	1962	1963	1,000 dollars	Thousands dollars
Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):									
40's to 56's	G.Lb.	1,653	1,146	934	708	8,117	6,921	4,564	4,200
Finer than 56's	G.Lb.	14,346	6,314	8,455	4,431	50,067	27,079	30,291	18,577
Other wools	G.Lb.	2,403	2,000	2,110	1,800	9,976	9,445	7,675	8,416
Total wool, unmanufactured	G.Lb.	18,402	9,460	11,499	6,939	68,160	43,445	42,530	31,183
Other animal products:									
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	---	3/	3/	397	285	3/	3/	2,027	988
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	Lb.	258	176	595	607	1,245	1,519	3,013	5,145
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible	---	3/	3/	41	41	3/	3/	164	290
Feathers, crude	Lb.	203	313	326	339	1,253	1,251	1,743	1,922
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	774	518	399	229	3,151	3,583	1,565	1,721
Hair, unmanufactured	Lb.	781	654	633	600	3,618	5,206	3,177	3,564
Honey	Lb.	312	62	36	17	2,482	763	276	134
Other	---	3/	3/	710	692	3/	3/	4,029	4,161
Total other animal products	---	---	---	3,137	2,810	---	---	15,994	17,925
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	90,608	72,974	---	---	375,541	369,187
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS									
Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):									
Cotton	Bale	2	5	311	702	119	181	22,253	31,106
Linters	Bale	7	7	252	196	49	77	1,548	1,893
Total cotton and linters	Bale	9	12	563	898	168	258	23,801	32,999
Fruits and preparations:									
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	159	292	675	1,006	476	526	1,676	1,900
Berries	Lb.	1,193	1,933	190	325	15,325	24,703	2,135	3,873
Dates	Lb.	12,994	14,436	1,229	1,429	13,598	14,979	1,298	1,500
Figs	Lb.	1,156	1,185	135	137	7,544	8,479	803	947
Grapes (40 lb.)	Cu.Ft.	0	49	0	132	43	454	78	1,073
Melons	Lb.	3,755	3,284	165	153	9,735	6,049	241	296
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,013	771	1,892	1,244	4,727	4,628	8,593	7,055
Oranges, mandarin, canned	Lb.	4,210	3,944	818	813	22,724	22,365	4,400	4,609
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved ..	Lb.	10,206	10,253	1,193	1,131	42,832	51,632	5,117	5,839
Pineapple juice	Gal.	340	36	318	12	1,628	1,989	890	869
Other	---	3/	3/	1,320	2,558	3/	3/	6,698	11,757
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	7,935	8,940	---	---	31,984	39,663
Grains and preparations:									
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	245	1,368	344	1,467	831	4,259	1,191	5,226
Barley malt	Lb.	13,549	7,606	710	381	57,216	41,907	3,259	2,120
Corn grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	120	22	305	67	367	450	722	795
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	412	313	312	248	1,103	1,797	862	1,404
Rice	Lb.	10	101	2	14	4,032	230	70	230
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	309	2	448	203	313	230	455
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.)	Bu.	164	122	334	253	685	697	1,300	1,331
Wheat flour	Lb.	0	0	0	0	8	12	2/	1
Other	---	2/	3/	1,507	1,552	3/	3/	7,176	6,945
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	3,516	4,430	---	---	14,970	18,347
Continued									

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1962 and 1963 and July-November 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	November 1/				July-November 1/			
		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value	
		1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1962	1963	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Nuts and preparations:									
Almonds	Lb.	20	6	13	4	70	19	29	14
Brazil nuts	Lb.	2,154	2,432	682	546	17,113	20,700	4,237	3,908
Cashew nuts	Lb.	5,640	7,296	2,168	2,949	28,887	35,826	11,273	14,001
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	11,933	15,161	1,285	1,907	57,651	64,837	6,408	8,019
Pistache nuts	Lb.	774	2,476	343	1,394	6,570	5,879	2,774	3,091
Other	---	3/	3/	1,632	2,076	3/	3/	3,663	4,564
Total nuts and preparations	---	---	---	6,123	8,176	---	---	28,384	33,597
Oilseeds and products:									
Oils, edible and inedible -									
Cacao butter	Lb.	2,801	840	1,292	421	10,325	5,610	4,929	2,906
Carnauba wax	Lb.	1,219	783	500	319	4,456	5,010	1,991	1,889
Castor oil	Lb.	11,748	14,006	1,281	1,432	48,858	48,554	5,533	5,133
Coconut oil	Lb.	31,263	7,757	3,031	876	126,597	167,241	12,325	17,791
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	4,738	3,618	1,404	1,152	22,765	13,356	6,454	4,850
Palm oil	Lb.	2,509	11	220	1	8,483	734	784	70
Palm kernel oil	Lb.	11,752	12,150	1,308	1,489	35,543	38,265	3,800	4,691
Tung oil	Lb.	4,155	3,074	1,501	930	6,763	11,015	2,387	3,659
Other	Lb.	3,989	2,272	691	373	30,050	12,072	4,278	2,239
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	74,174	44,511	11,228	6,993	293,840	301,857	42,481	43,228
Oilseeds -									
Copra	Lb.	79,442	49,786	5,247	3,740	355,308	267,402	23,167	19,751
Sesame seed	Lb.	1,549	1,746	169	281	6,551	7,882	917	1,181
Other	---	3/	3/	648	207	3/	3/	1,729	990
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	6,064	4,228	---	---	25,813	21,922
Protein meal (oilcake and meal)									
Total oilseeds and products	Lb.	10,612	6,749	309	203	43,891	35,212	1,286	1,088
Sugar and related products:									
Cane sugar	S.Ton.	500	233	53,964	31,802	2,120	1,860	234,800	272,010
Molasses unfit for human consumption	Gal.	18,938	12,828	1,952	2,084	101,884	96,003	11,238	16,228
Other	---	3/	3/	634	639	3/	3/	1,822	3,116
Total sugar and related products	---	---	---	56,550	34,525	---	---	247,860	291,354
Vegetables and preparations:									
Canned mushrooms	Lb.	258	476	149	261	2,704	5,457	1,509	2,861
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ...	Lb.	31,116	18,187	2,279	2,213	84,927	56,141	6,828	6,098
Fresh or dried -									
Cucumbers	Lb.	0	82	0	5	124	307	9	28
Garlic	Lb.	966	1,135	184	228	4,721	8,200	849	1,279
Onions	Lb.	121	2,475	7	143	5,076	6,784	248	405
Potatoes, white	Lb.	12,870	15,771	233	513	19,697	17,262	379	527
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	437	3,503	44	290	2,258	4,673	207	405
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	15,703	17,577	301	285	36,819	39,815	742	765
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	1,412	1,607	254	250	4,626	5,673	819	889
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	Lb.	9,331	23,250	369	868	47,869	97,599	1,904	3,653
Other	---	3/	3/	2,032	1,996	3/	3/	8,761	9,051
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	5,852	7,052	---	---	22,255	25,961

Continued

Continued -

Table 11. — U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,
November 1962 and 1963 and July-November 1962 and 1963 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	November 1/			July-November 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
		1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Other vegetable products:							
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):							
Hops	Lb.	1,025	831	1,202	1,707	1,000	1,000
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	7	6	992	1,030	3/	4,566
Malt liquors	Gal.	1,407	1,302	1,612	1,430	1,096	1,174
Nursery and greenhouse stock		3/	3/	355	244	3/	3,420
Seeds, field and garden		3/	3/	1,954	1,754	8,748	9,054
Spices	Lb.	4,651	5,723	735	984	9,933	9,664
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	14,086	14,737	8,186	9,170	5,406	7,066
Wines	Gal.	1,761	1,658	7,218	6,619	2,062	2,550
Other		3/	3/	595	608	41,009	43,305
Total other vegetable products		---	---	23,945	24,286	23,762	26,880
Total vegetable products		---	---	122,085	100,431	3,260	5,005
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	212,693	173,405	103,262	115,471
COMPLEMENTARY							
Bananas	Lb.	271,141	289,042	6,173	6,828	1,460,951	34,565
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	300,175	289,577	83,295	88,751	1,376,189	434,040
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	431	603	428	700	1,423,644	3,047
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	25,992	30,936	4,825	7,157	2,104	2,283
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	Lb.	10,841	10,478	1,961	1,899	205,191	40,326
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.		3/	3/	1,312	1,505	42,735	9,159
Essential or distilled oils		3/	3/	2,158	2,054	3/	8,623
Fibers, unmanufactured	L.Ton:	11	12	2,354	3,534	9,766	9,274
Rubber, crude	Lb.	94,629	60,686	21,880	13,589	63	18,216
Silk, raw	Lb.	531	667	2,897	3,891	404,754	71,878
Spices	Lb.	9,819	9,979	3,673	2,949	316,547	12,600
Tea	Lb.	10,128	10,571	4,957	5,060	2,059	13,165
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond)	G.Lb.	16,617	8,533	7,697	4,990	41,498	23,732
Other complementary agricultural products		3/	3/	527	1,157	52,231	49,568
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS		---	---	144,137	144,064	88,316	3,706
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	356,830	317,469	2,446	733,853
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS		---	---	1,112,871	1,110,335	---	1,726,670
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES		---	---	1,469,701	1,427,804	---	5,646,755

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in pieces only.

IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER QUARANTINE

Tables 15 and 16 in this report were compiled from notices of arrival of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables filed at the port of first arrival, during the year ended June 30, 1963, under provisions of Quarantine Nos. 56 and 28 and the Potato Regulations governing the importation of potatoes into the United States and administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service. The tables also include those classes of nuts which are subject to quarantine regulations.

Imports of fresh fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries, except Canada are included in the tabulations. No restrictions under these provisions and regulations attend the imports of fruits and vegetables from Canada.

The figures differ from Bureau of Census figures, inasmuch as these tables include shipments valued at less than \$100 which are entered informally and also show types of fruits and vegetables for which separate classifications are not available in Bureau of Census figures.

These tables have been published regularly beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925. For the first 4 years they were a part of the annual reports of the Federal Horticultural Board; from 1929 to 1932 they were published in the annual reports of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration; in the next 2 years they appeared in the annual reports of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine; and in 1935 and 1936 they were printed in the annual report of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Tables for 1937 to 1952 were published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; from 1953 to 1960 by the Foreign Agricultural Service; and beginning 1961 by the Economic Research Service.

Table 15.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1962-63 Pounds	Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning July 1 1962-63 Pounds
<u>Apples:</u>		<u>Berries - Continued:</u>	
Argentina	2,045,576	<u>Blueberries, frozen - Continued</u>	
New Zealand	1,563,894	Poland	433,677
Total	3,609,470	Total	434,777
<u>Arrowhead:</u>		<u>Gooseberries -</u>	
Hong Kong	43,500	New Zealand	15,410
<u>Asparagus:</u>		<u>Guava berries -</u>	
Mexico	1,862,399	British West Indies	3,360
<u>Avocados:</u>		<u>Lingonberries, frozen -</u>	
British West Indies	41,657	Sweden	988
Dominican Republic	82,021	<u>Raspberries, frozen -</u>	
Haiti	12,694	Belgium	49,985
Total	136,372	Poland	24,116
<u>Balsam apples:</u>		Yugoslavia	387,309
Mexico	36,973	Total	461,410
<u>Bananas:</u>	<u>Bunches</u>	<u>Strawberries, fresh -</u>	
British Honduras	10,354	British West Indies	480
British West Indies	3,955	Guatemala	4,650
Costa Rica	9,344,480	Japan	703
Dominican Republic	301,642	Mexico	6,074,625
Ecuador	21,578,818	New Zealand	4,570
French West Indies	213,470	Total	6,085,028
Guatemala	1,025,476	<u>Strawberries, frozen -</u>	
Haiti	222,672	Belgium	57,214
Honduras	11,351,158	Japan	17,220
Mexico	398,335	Mexico	29,584,256
Nicaragua	701,389	Poland	263,936
Panama, Republic of	5,428,049	Yugoslavia	22
Venezuela	14,767	Total	29,922,648
Total	50,594,565	<u>Breadfruit:</u>	
<u>Beans:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	British West Indies	345
<u>Faba -</u>		Dominican Republic	6,357
Italy	135,596	Haiti	960
Japan	800	Total	7,662
Mexico	205	<u>Brussels sprouts, frozen:</u>	
Netherlands	100	Belgium	222,261
Portugal	189,457	Mexico	1,236,766
Total	326,158	Total	1,459,027
<u>Lima -</u>		<u>Cabbage:</u>	
Mexico	12,509	Dominican Republic	10,855
<u>Mung -</u>		Honduras	7,900
Peru	49,154	Mexico	536,891
<u>String -</u>		Total	555,646
Ethiopia	1,200	<u>Carrots, fresh:</u>	
Mexico	8,487,887	British West Indies	317
Total	8,489,087	Dominican Republic	280
<u>Beets:</u>		Honduras	8,908
Mexico	19,765	Mexico	44,600
<u>Berries:</u>		Total	54,105
<u>Blueberries, frozen -</u>		<u>Carrots, frozen:</u>	
Mexico	1,100	Belgium	98,012
		Netherlands	29,460
		Total	127,472

Table 15.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch,
Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1962-63	:	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1962-63
<u>Cassava:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	:	<u>Cucumbers - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
British Guiana	1,200	:	Netherlands Antilles	2,880
British West Indies	270	:	Total	49,188,796
Colombia	43,062	:		
Costa Rica	1,500	:	<u>Dasheens:</u>	
Dominican Republic	2,374,935	:	British West Indies	160,719
Guatemala	695,543	:	British West Pacific Islands ...	4,866
Haiti	3,444	:	Costa Rica	2,042
Honduras	170,064	:	Dominican Republic	992,182
Mexico	102,251	:	Haiti	1,925,949
Nicaragua	12,030	:	Hong Kong	70,859
Venezuela	22,942	:	Nicaragua	25,538
Total	3,427,241	:	Portugal	227,830
		:	Venezuela	10,000
<u> Cauliflower, frozen:</u>		:	Total	3,419,985
Belgium	2,250	:		
Honduras	420	:	<u>Eggplant:</u>	
Total	2,670	:	British West Indies	1,105,707
		:	Dominican Republic	2,787
<u>Celery:</u>		:	Haiti	593,420
Honduras	3,800	:	Honduras	241,165
		:	Mexico	3,526,357
<u>Chayotes:</u>		:	Total	5,469,436
Dominican Republic	526	:		
Haiti	7,033	:	<u>Endives:</u>	
Mexico	25,092	:	Belgium	1,431,878
Total	32,651	:	Dominican Republic	4,120
		:	Honduras	7,541
<u>Cherimoyas:</u>		:	Total	1,443,539
British West Indies	5,590	:		
Dominican Republic	7,100	:	<u>Garlic:</u>	
Total	12,690	:	Argentina	232,011
		:	Australia	22,305
<u>Cherries, fresh:</u>		:	Chile	1,011,617
Argentina	141,848	:	Costa Rica	40,800
Chile	63,655	:	Dominican Republic	577
Total	205,503	:	France	31,084
		:	Guatemala	86,613
<u>Cippolini:</u>		:	Haiti	29,840
Morocco	482,073	:	India	8,825
		:	Italy	4,260,270
<u>Citrons:</u>		:	Japan	225,852
Italy	3,373	:	Mexico	7,203,927
		:	Peru	2,175,199
<u>Coriander:</u>		:	Spain	622,350
Mexico	108,770	:	Taiwan	250,537
		:	Total	16,201,807
<u>Corn (sweet corn):</u>		:		
Argentina	249,300	:	<u>Genips:</u>	
Mexico	181,436	:	Dominican Republic	620
Peru	1,088,885	:		
Total	1,519,621	:	<u>Ginger:</u>	
		:	British West Indies	88,662
<u>Cowpeas:</u>		:	British West Pacific Islands ...	556,439
Mexico	212,571	:	Haiti	60
Syria	15,983	:	Hong Kong	6,070
Total	228,554	:	Japan	1,000
		:	Mexico	590
<u>Cucumbers:</u>		:	Republic of the Philippines	3,000
British West Indies	22,565,954	:	Taiwan	9,000
Dominican Republic	900	:	Total	664,821
Haiti	4,406,311	:		
Honduras	821,938	:	<u>Grapefruit:</u>	
Mexico	21,390,813	:	British West Indies	484,127

Table 15.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning July 1 1962-63	Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning July 1 1962-63
<u>Grapefruit - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Melons - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Dominican Republic	4,522	<u>Watermelons - Continued:</u>	
French West Indies	2,500	Ecuador	138,055
Haiti	6,720	Mexico	74,537,006
Honduras	4,515	Total	74,675,621
Mexico	1,571,522		
Total	2,073,906	<u>Other -</u>	
<u>Grapes:</u>		Argentina	218,646
Belgium	7,164	Chile	22,050,409
Chile	13,252,279	Dominican Republic	58,347
Haiti	41,198	El Salvador	335,852
Honduras	15,690	Haiti	427,106
Mexico	740,277	Italy	189,852
Republic of South Africa	1,332,080	Mexico	116,847,037
Total	15,388,688	Panama, Republic of	22,379
		Peru	270,532
<u>Guavas:</u>		Spain	10,436,833
British West Indies	3,460	Total	150,793,593
Dominican Republic	300		
Haiti	80	<u>Mixed fruits:</u>	
Total	3,840	British West Indies	40,220
		Dominican Republic	6,040
<u>Husk tomatoes:</u>		Total	46,260
Mexico	134,345		
		<u>Mixed vegetables, frozen:</u>	
<u>Lemons:</u>		Belgium	982,741
Dominican Republic	550		
Honduras	2,650	<u>Mustard greens:</u>	
Italy	31,200	Mexico	18,248
Mexico	35,427		
Total	69,827	<u>Nectarines:</u>	
		Chile	2,676,836
<u>Lentils:</u>			
Ethiopia	15,650	<u>Nopales:</u>	
Italy	13,529	Mexico	4,900
Spain	12,659		
Syria	1,350	<u>Nuts:</u>	
United Kingdom	6,720	<u>Chestnuts -</u>	
Total	49,908	Italy	13,037,122
		Mexico	6,900
<u>Lettuce:</u>		Spain	1,102
Dominican Republic	6,646	Taiwan	1,653
Haiti	180	Total	13,046,777
Honduras	33,680		
Mexico	1,000	<u>Okra:</u>	
Total	41,506	British West Indies	216,978
		Dominican Republic	455
<u>Limes:</u>		French West Indies	101,385
British West Indies	6,372	Guatemala	216,867
Dominican Republic	3,000	Mexico	269,627
Haiti	905	Total	805,312
Mexico	5,427,407		
Total	5,437,684	<u>Onions:</u>	
		Belgium	3,527
<u>Mangoes, fresh:</u>		British West Indies	1,780
British West Indies	30,116	Chile	2,883,980
Dominican Republic	71,650	Dominican Republic	5,512
Haiti	188,044	Haiti	500
Mexico	1,367,487	Italy	6,633,918
Total	1,657,297	Mexico	30,214,386
		Morocco	317,607
<u>Melons:</u>		New Zealand	37,100
<u>Watermelons</u>		Total	40,098,310
British West Indies	560		

Table 15.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1962-63	Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1962-63
<u>Oranges:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pineapples, fresh:</u>	<u>Crates</u>
British West Indies	1,051,330	Brazil	11,731
Dominican Republic	34,600	Costa Rica	1
Haiti	3,000	Ecuador	1,800
Honduras	17,665	Guatemala	1,413
Israel	3,032,475	Haiti	778
Japan	21,120	Honduras	13,769
Mexico	54,576,660	Mexico	1,082,909
Morocco	150	Nicaragua	202
Total	58,737,000	Venezuela	1,321
		Total	1,113,624
<u>Oregano:</u>			
Mexico	10	<u>Pineapples, frozen:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
		Mexico	6,060
<u>Papayas, fresh:</u>			
Dominican Republic	6,881	<u>Plantains:</u>	
Ecuador	40	British West Indies	200
Guatemala	94	Colombia	22,782
Haiti	5,130	Costa Rica	876,345
Mexico	104,623	Dominican Republic	3,529,699
Total	116,768	Ecuador	274,620
		Guatemala	9,899,254
<u>Papayas, frozen:</u>		Haiti	227,880
Mexico	5,010	Honduras	9,509,359
		Mexico	230,735
<u>Parsley:</u>		Nicaragua	34,592
Dominican Republic	369	Panama, Republic of	3,505,828
Mexico	7,538	Venezuela	8,136,685
Total	7,907	Total	36,248,019
<u>Peaches:</u>		<u>Plums:</u>	
Chile	541,841	Chile	2,843,389
Republic of South Africa	76,250	Mexico	680
Total	618,121	New Zealand	2,295
		Total	2,846,364
<u>Pears:</u>			
Argentina	10,049,596	<u>Pumpkins:</u>	
Chile	1,798,944	British Guiana	1,380
New Zealand	3,450	British West Indies	71,311
Republic of South Africa	437,320	Costa Rica	4,000
Total	12,289,310	Dominican Republic	288,139
		Haiti	127,080
<u>Peas, fresh:</u>		Mexico	261,845
Dominican Republic	478,119	Venezuela	45,018
India	950	Total	808,866
Mexico	5,625,700		
Total	6,114,879	<u>Plantains:</u>	
		Mexico	22,286
<u>Peas, frozen:</u>			
Belgium	3,975	<u>Squashes:</u>	
Japan	1,200	British West Indies	290
United Kingdom	120	Dominican Republic	350
Total	5,305	Total	640
<u>Peppers:</u>		<u>Radishes:</u>	
British West Indies	530	Honduras	580
Dominican Republic	282,477	Mexico	185,688
Honduras	1,001	Total	186,268
Mexico	27,514,292		
Total	27,798,301	<u>Shallots:</u>	
		Belgium	72,138
<u>Pigeon peas:</u>		Haiti	3,015
Peru	14,749	Honduras	210
		Total	75,463

Table 15.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning: July 1 1962-63	Commodity imported and country of origin	Year beginning July 1 1962-63
	Pounds		Pounds
<u>Spinach:</u>			
Mexico	26,674		
<u>Squash:</u>		<u>Turnips:</u>	
British West Indies	833,050	Honduras	2,500
Dominican Republic	4,850	Mexico	27,863
Haiti	3,429	Total	30,363
Honduras	590		
Mexico	1,797,880	<u>Waterchestnuts:</u>	
Total	2,639,799	Hong Kong	576,587
		Mexico	3,850
<u>Swiss chard:</u>		Total	580,437
Mexico	1,610		
		<u>Waterlily root:</u>	
<u>Tamarinds:</u>		Mexico	1,550
Mexico	1,464		
		<u>Yam bean root:</u>	
<u>Tangerines:</u>		Mexico	70,570
Honduras	1,400		
Mexico	8,247,341	<u>Yams:</u>	
Total	8,248,741	British West Indies	226,186
		Dominican Republic	91,514
<u>Tomatoes:</u>		Haiti	2,250
British West Indies	79,316	Honduras	600
Canary Islands	24	Hong Kong	26,380
Chile	5,400	Japan	9,771
Dominican Republic	199,347	Total	356,701
Guatemala	141,673		
Honduras	22,730	<u>Yucca:</u>	
Mexico	254,956,087	Colombia	14,755
New Zealand	200	Guatemala	57,447
Venezuela	50,000	Mexico	6,120
Total	255,454,777	Total	78,322

Table 16.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch.
Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63

Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning: July 1 1962-63	Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning July 1 1962-63
<u>Apples:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Peas - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Blaine	2,400	<u>Faba - Continued</u>	
Charleston	383,760	Long Beach	100
Honolulu	596,810	New York	324,833
Houston	260,882	Total	326,158
New Orleans	1,784,694		
New York	157,230	<u>Lima -</u>	
San Francisco	131,920	Hidalgo	12,509
Seattle	291,774		
Total	3,609,470	<u>Mung -</u>	
		New York	49,154
<u>Arrowhead:</u>			
San Francisco	43,500	<u>String -</u>	
		Brownsville	1,360
<u>Asparagus:</u>		Calexico	78,813
Calexico	1,862,399	El Paso	27
		Hidalgo	115,824
<u>Avocados:</u>		Laredo	72,759
New York	80,324	New York	1,200
Fuerto Rico	56,028	Nogales	7,267,755
Total	136,372	Roma	15,516
		San Ysidro	935,833
<u>Balsam apples:</u>		Total	8,489,087
Nogales	36,973		
		<u>Beets:</u>	
<u>Bananas:</u>	<u>Bunches</u>	El Paso	19,141
Baltimore	2,795,628	San Ysidro	624
Brownsville	245,926	Total	19,765
Calexico	888		
Charleston	2,007,869	<u>Berries:</u>	
Eagle Pass	100	<u>Blueberries, frozen -</u>	
El Paso	55,603	Baltimore	11,889
Galveston	628,547	New York	421,788
Gulfport	1,476,848	San Ysidro	1,100
Hidalgo	5,054	Total	434,777
Highgate Springs	1,915		
Houston	1,041,269	<u>Gooseberries -</u>	
Jacksonville	318,887	Blaine	2,250
Laredo	82,185	New York	900
Los Angeles	4,016,689	San Francisco	1,410
Miami	443,049	Seattle	10,850
Mobile	2,733,527	Total	15,410
New Orleans	15,667,764		
New York	11,613,260	<u>Guava berries -</u>	
Nogales	938	Virgin Islands	3,360
Norfolk	206,341		
San Francisco	2,461,762	<u>Lingonberries, frozen -</u>	
San Luis	899	New York	988
San Ysidro	11,434		
Sault Ste. Marie	1,882	<u>Raspberries, frozen -</u>	
Seattle	926,789	New York	461,410
Tampa	3,788,887		
Virgin Islands	3,282	<u>Strawberries, fresh -</u>	
West Palm Beach	1,034	Calexico	7,110
Wilmington	56,309	Chicago	1,010
Total	50,594,565	Dallas	5,842
		Hidalgo	1,821,254
<u>Beans:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	Honolulu	4,570
<u>Faba</u>		Houston	4,650
Boston	220	Laredo	4,150,093
El Paso	205	Miami	480
Honolulu	800	New York	1,409

Table 16.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: July 1 1962-63	:	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning July 1 1962-63
<u>Berries - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	::	<u>Cassava - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Strawberries, fresh - Continued		::	West Palm Beach	30,602
San Antonio	154	::	Total	3,427,241
San Ysidro	87,753	::		
Seattle	703	::	<u>Cauliflower, frozen:</u>	
Total	6,085,028	::	Highgate Springs	420
		::	New York	2,250
<u>Strawberries, frozen -</u>		::	Total	2,670
Brownsville	821,260	::		
El Paso	58,560	::	<u>Celery:</u>	
Laredo	28,439,513	::	Highgate Springs	3,800
New York	263,958	::		
Mogales	264,923	::	<u>Chayotes:</u>	
San Francisco	17,220	::	Eagle Pass	1,310
Tampa	57,214	::	Hidalgo	60
Total	29,922,648	::	Laredo	360
		::	Miami	470
<u>Breadfruit:</u>		::	New York	7,089
New York	3,447	::	Roma	890
Virgin Islands	4,215	::	San Ysidro	22,472
Total	7,662	::	Total	32,651
		::		
<u>Brussels sprouts, frozen:</u>		::	<u>Cherimoyas:</u>	
New York	222,261	::	Virgin Islands	12,690
San Ysidro	1,236,766	::		
Total	1,459,027	::	<u>Cherries, fresh:</u>	
		::	New York	205,503
<u>Cabbage:</u>		::		
Brownsville	10,440	::	<u>Cippolini:</u>	
El Paso	10,251	::	Boston	5,000
Hidalgo	192,600	::	New York	477,073
Highgate Springs	7,900	::	Total	482,073
Puerto Rico	2,740	::		
San Ysidro	323,600	::	<u>Citrons:</u>	
Virgin Islands	8,115	::	New York	3,373
Total	555,646	::		
		::	<u>Coriander:</u>	
<u>Carrots, fresh:</u>		::	Brownsville	388
Brownsville	310	::	El Paso	2,091
El Paso	2,040	::	Laredo	604
Highgate Springs	8,908	::	Roma	273
Laredo	42,240	::	San Ysidro	105,414
New York	37	::	Total	108,770
Virgin Islands	560	::		
Total	54,105	::	<u>Corn, (sweet corn):</u>	
		::	Los Angeles	249,300
<u>Carrots, frozen:</u>		::	New York	2,249
Baltimore	36,541	::	Mogales	181,436
New York	61,471	::	San Francisco	1,019,158
San Francisco	29,460	::	Seattle	67,478
Total	127,472	::	Total	1,519,621
		::		
<u>Cassava:</u>		::	<u>Cowpeas:</u>	
Baltimore	121,881	::	Brownsville	212,571
Fall River	3,417	::	New York	15,983
Miami	1,237,621	::	Total	228,554
New Orleans	16,715	::		
New York	1,762,012	::	<u>Cucumbers:</u>	
Philadelphia	31,136	::	Blaine	380
Puerto Rico	1,100	::	Brownsville	1,463
San Ysidro	102,251	::	El Paso	282,878
Tampa	120,136	::	Hidalgo	490,805
Virgin Islands	370	::	Highgate Springs	700

Table 16.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1962-63 :	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1962-63 :
Cucumbers - Continued:	Pounds	Garlic - Continued:	Pounds
Laredo	892,454	Fuero Rico	3,331,269
Miami	1,351,523	Roma	38,291
New York	2,880	San Francisco	176,715
Nogales	19,611,932	San Luis	2,780
Roma	74,566	San Ysidro	528,682
San Luis	500	Tampa	3,465
San Ysidro	35,835	Total	16,201,807
Tampa	1,800		
Virgin Islands	1,005	Genios:	
West Palm Beach	26,440,075	New York	620
Total	49,188,796		
		Ginger:	
Dasheens:		Blaine	8,240
Baltimore	5,400	Honolulu	90,187
Honolulu	100	Los Angeles	45,677
Los Angeles	9,975	New York	275
Miami	1,659,344	Port Everglades	60
New York	1,193,467	San Francisco	511,032
Philadelphia	26,942	Seattle	9,350
Port Everglades	170,059	Total	664,821
Fuero Rico	53,174		
San Francisco	61,662	Grapefruit:	
Seattle	2,988	Baltimore	2,500
Tampa	25,538	Brownsville	128
Virgin Islands	34,185	Hidalgo	1,486,842
West Palm Beach	137,150	Highgate Springs	4,515
Total	3,419,985	Laredo	84,552
		New York	490,687
Eggplant:		Virgin Islands	4,682
El Paso	57	Total	2,073,906
Hidalgo	5,779		
Laredo	2,576	Grapes:	
Miami	241,165	Brownsville	11,394
New York	5,208	Eagle Pass	26
Nogales	3,517,945	El Paso	100
Virgin Islands	2,922	Hidalgo	26,554
West Palm Beach	1,693,784	Highgate Springs	15,690
Total	5,469,436	Houston	30,757
		Laredo	12,053
Endives:		New Orleans	66,932
Boston	22,654	New York	14,566,982
Highgate Springs	7,541	Nogales	658,200
Houston	3,792	Total	15,388,688
Los Angeles	232		
New York	1,398,161	Guavas:	
San Francisco	11,159	New York	80
Total	1,443,539	Virgin Islands	3,760
		Total	3,840
Garlic:			
Boston	144,455	Husk tonatoes:	
Brownsville	11,464	Chicago	1,949
Calexico	8,000	Eagle Pass	15,862
Eagle Pass	10,298	El Paso	3,367
El Paso	828,900	Laredo	23,133
Hidalgo	51,706	Nogales	400
Houston	355,875	Roma	14,706
Laredo	5,138,939	San Ysidro	74,928
Los Angeles	311,203	Total	174,245
Miami	121,068		
New Orleans	143,555	Lemons:	
New York	4,535,127	Baltimore	28,000
Nogales	430,532	Hidalgo	7,427
Philadelphia	20,982	Highgate Springs	2,650

Table 16.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962 63 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning: July 1 1962-63	Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning July 1 1962-63
<u>Lemons - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Melons - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New York	3,200	<u>Other - Continued</u>	
San Ysidro	28,000	Eagle Pass	485
Virgin Islands	550	El Paso	749,996
Total	69,827	Hidalgo	5,999,283
		Houston	69,259
<u>Lentils:</u>		Laredo	57,689,102
Boston	12,659	Miami	272,761
New York	37,249	Mobile	4,409
Total	49,908	New Orleans	106,023
		New York	33,006,393
<u>Lettuce:</u>		Nogales	51,325,993
Highgate Springs	33,680	Puerto Rico	40,024
Nogales	1,000	Roma	898,511
Puerto Rico	6,376	San Francisco	20,321
Virgin Islands	450	San Ysidro	4,000
Total	41,506	Virgin Islands	60
		West Palm Beach	427,106
<u>Limes:</u>		Total	150,793,993
Brownsville	247,140		
Eagle Pass	3,480	<u>Mixed fruits:</u>	
El Paso	644,650	Virgin Islands	46,260
Hidalgo	64,917		
Laredo	4,464,926	<u>Mixed vegetables, frozen:</u>	
Miami	635	New York	250,000
New York	620	Portland	732,741
Nogales	2,294	Total	982,741
Port Everglades	90		
Virgin Islands	8,932	<u>Mustard greens:</u>	
Total	5,437,684	El Paso	18,248
<u>Mangoes, fresh:</u>		<u>Nectarines:</u>	
Brownsville	340	New York	2,676,836
El Paso	2,920		
Hidalgo	343,386	<u>Nopales:</u>	
Honolulu	35	Brownsville	969
Laredo	1,020,841	Eagle Pass	100
New York	188,044	Laredo	3,831
Virgin Islands	101,731	Total	4,900
Total	1,657,297		
		<u>Nuts:</u>	
<u>Melons:</u>		<u>Chestnuts -</u>	
<u>Watermelons -</u>		Boston	16,873
Brownsville	164,358	New York	13,020,249
Calexico	14,513,505	Puerto Rico	1,102
Eagle Pass	20	San Ysidro	8,553
El Paso	2,273,072	Total	13,046,777
Hidalgo	2,325,691		
Laredo	11,536,212	<u>Okra:</u>	
New York	118,207	Brownsville	269,627
Nogales	40,383,946	Houston	2,826
Philadelphia	19,848	Miami	186,392
Roma	2,605,110	New Orleans	129,034
San Luis	400	Virgin Islands	455
San Ysidro	687,352	West Palm Beach	216,978
Seattle	47,340	Total	805,312
Virgin Islands	560		
Total	74,675,621	<u>Onions:</u>	
		Blaine	3,750
<u>Other -</u>		Boston	738,855
Blaine	600	Brownsville	30,284
Brownsville	139,667	Eagle Pass	1,519,297
Calexico	40,000	El Paso	422,722

Table 16.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning: July 1 1962-63	Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning: July 1 1962-63
<u>Onions - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Peas, fresh - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Hidalgo	11,585,605	Puerto Rico	478,119
Honolulu	37,100	San Ysidro	59,867
Laredo	16,644,282	Total	6,114,879
New York	9,078,707		
Nogales	4,000	<u>Peas, frozen:</u>	
Puerto Rico	5,512	New York	4,105
Roma	7,196	San Francisco	1,200
San Luis	1,000	Total	5,305
Seattle	20,000		
Total	40,098,310	<u>Peppers:</u>	
		Baltimore	525
<u>Oranges:</u>		Blaine	42,999
Brownsville	11,786,701	Brownsville	9,187,724
Hidalgo	42,201,977	Calexico	284,406
Highgate Springs	17,665	Chicago	17,111
Ketchikau	21,120	Eagle Pass	67,360
Laredo	587,982	El Paso	1,344,511
New York	4,086,655	Hidalgo	341,554
Virgin Islands	34,900	Highgate Springs	1,001
Total	58,737,000	Laredo	120,035
		Los Angeles	88
<u>Oregano:</u>		New York	5,738
Eagle Pass	10	Nogales	14,292,109
		Puerto Rico	273,910
<u>Papayas, fresh:</u>		Roma	1,168,298
Brownsville	58,534	San Luis	5,030
Calexico	3,307	San Ysidro	643,068
El Paso	1,650	Virgin Islands	2,834
Hidalgo	4,405	Total	27,798,301
Laredo	15,789		
Los Angeles	160	<u>Pigeon peas:</u>	
Nogales	1,990	New York	14,749
Norfolk	5,130		
Puerto Rico	6,341	<u>Pineapples, fresh:</u>	<u>Crates</u>
Roma	3,388	Brownsville	415,286
San Francisco	94	Eagle Pass	22
San Ysidro	15,400	El Paso	9,819
Tampa	40	Galveston	500
Virgin Islands	540	Hidalgo	281,252
Total	116,768	Jacksonville	300
		Laredo	284,558
<u>Papayas, frozen:</u>		Miami	12,725
Laredo	5,010	Mobile	2,604
		New Orleans	891
<u>Parsley:</u>		New York	12,155
El Paso	7,538	Nogales	1,707
New York	369	Port Everglades	9
Total	7,907	Puerto Rico	10,666
		Roma	63,748
<u>Peaches:</u>		San Ysidro	35
New York	618,131	Tampa	17,347
		Total	1,113,624
<u>Pears:</u>			
New York	12,137,119	<u>Pineapples, frozen:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New Orleans	148,741	Laredo	6,060
Seattle	3,450		
Total	12,289,310	<u>Plantains:</u>	
		Baltimore	631,598
<u>Peas, fresh:</u>		Los Angeles	21,720
Brownsville	202	Miami	14,919,056
New York	990	New Orleans	546,945
Nogales	5,575,701	New York	15,803,435

Table 16.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1962-63	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1962-63
<u>Plantains - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Squash - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Norfolk	149,152	New York	4,850
Port Everglades	25,200	Nogales	1,479,181
San Ysidro	192,180	Roma	1,980
Tampa	3,832,702	San Luis	1,200
Virgin Islands	52,160	San Ysidro	3,082
West Palm Beach	73,871	West Palm Beach	833,050
Total	36,248,019	Total	2,639,799
<u>Plums:</u>		<u>Swiss chard:</u>	
Honolulu	2,295	El Paso	1,085
Houston	21,285	San Ysidro	525
Laredo	680	Total	1,610
New York	2,822,104		
Total	2,846,364	<u>Tamarinds:</u>	
<u>Pumpkins:</u>		Eagle Pass	264
Baltimore	5,338	San Ysidro	1,200
Brownsville	69,684	Total	1,464
Hidalgo	86,773		
Laredo	40,338	<u>Tangerines:</u>	
Miami	82,100	Brownsville	529,654
New York	411,531	Hidalgo	7,517,242
Philadelphia	6,214	Highgate Springs	1,400
Puerto Rico	28,840	Laredo	200,445
Roma	65,053	Total	8,248,741
Virgin Islands	12,935		
Total	808,806	<u>Tomatoes:</u>	
<u>Furslane:</u>		Blaine	216,499
El Paso	5,879	Brownsville	9,060,997
San Ysidro	16,477	Callexico	24,801
Total	22,286	Eagle Pass	17,079
<u>Quenepes:</u>		El Paso	222,600
Virgin Islands	640	Hidalgo	2,728,600
<u>Radishes:</u>		Highgate Springs	22,730
Brownsville	160	Laredo	10,802,518
El Paso	182,730	Miami	126,767
Hidalgo	2,798	New Orleans	90,109
Highgate Springs	580	New York	50,024
Total	186,268	Nogales	227,985,752
<u>Shallots:</u>		Puerto Rico	194,052
Highgate Springs	310	Roma	1,574,613
New York	73,742	San Francisco	200
San Francisco	1,411	San Luis	282,213
Total	75,463	San Ysidro	2,045,815
<u>Spinach:</u>		Virgin Islands	9,408
El Paso	23,994	Total	255,454,777
San Ysidro	2,680		
Total	26,674	<u>Turnips:</u>	
<u>Squash:</u>		El Paso	27,863
Brownsville	184,477	Highgate Springs	2,500
Eagle Pass	4,311	Total	30,363
El Paso	100,643		
Hidalgo	21,954	<u>Waterchestnuts:</u>	
Highgate Springs	590	Callexico	3,850
Laredo	1,052	Honolulu	32,200
Miami	3,429	Los Angeles	206,444
		New York	82,813
		San Francisco	241,830
		Seattle	13,300
		Total	580,437
		<u>Waterlily root:</u>	
		Callexico	1,550

Table 16.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1962-63 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1962-63	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1962-63
<u>Yam bean root:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Yams - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Chicago	86	Puerto Rico	4 ⁰ ,644
Eagle Pass	7,439	San Francisco	23,556
Laredo	580	Seattle	300
Rona	5,351	Virgin Islands	104,456
San Ysidro	57,123	Total	356,701
Total	70,579		
<u>Yams:</u>		<u>Yucca:</u>	
Highgate Springs	600	New Orleans	10,550
Honolulu	7,295	New York	14,755
Los Angeles	3,000	San Ysidro	6,120
New York	149,325	Tampa	46,897
Philadelphia	19,525	Total	78,322

In addition to the regulated imports for consumption recorded in the above table, the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service supervised the entry, under permit, either for exportation or for transportation and exportation, of fruits and vegetables as follows:

1962-63		
Commodity	Unit	Quantity
Asparagus	:Pounds :	154,349
Bananas	:Bunches:	4,425,919
Beans, string	:Pounds :	28,290
Cabbage	: " :	48,500
Chestnuts (crude) ..	: " :	7,000
Cippolini	: " :	5,244
Cucumbers	: " :	5,787,349
Dasheens	: " :	13,500
Eggplant	: " :	20,285
Endives	: " :	110
Garlic	: " :	1,221,578
Grapefruit	: " :	2,636,668
Grapes	: " :	163,140
Lemons	: " :	83,774
Lentils	: " :	44,092
Lettuce	: " :	4,249
Mangoes	: " :	7,800
Melons (watermelons) :	: " :	2,809,915
Melons (other)	: " :	5,999,263
Onions	: " :	4,656,412
Oranges	: " :	19,320,983
Peas	: " :	317,313
Pears	: " :	211,669
Peppers	: " :	460,405
Plantains	: " :	61,471
Pumpkins	: " :	2,400
Squash	: " :	5,981
Strawberries, frozen :	: " :	6,179,956
Tangerines	: " :	444,160
Tomatoes	: " :	42,451,390
Yams	: " :	400

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipments from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

